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THE success of "Library Week" at Twilight Park, in the Catskills, when more than fifty libraries were represented by 150 librarians, assistants and trustees, proved that the Association did wisely in not confining itself to one place for its meetings. In some respects the place was not as satisfactory as Lake Placid, where the ample facilities of the club house and closely adjoining cottages and the attractions of the water make it ideal for such gatherings. But the central situation and lowered cost, both in transportation and in hotel accommodations, resulted in the representation of a larger number of libraries than ever before, especially the smaller libraries, from which representation is most desirable, although the number of individuals was not as large as that of the remarkable meeting of 1905. Neither was the representation from other states equal to that of last year, when it was one-third of the whole meeting, but the representation was still one from seven states. There was less pressure and hurry than heretofore, and correspondingly more opportunity for real recreation; and the meetings were probably not less profitable from the professional point of view for this reason. The strain of A. L. A. conferences, and indeed of some of the less crowded gatherings, is rather to be deplored than encouraged. The success of Library Week under changed environment emphasizes the fact that in addition to the A. L. A. conference the librarians of the Atlantic coast have now two regular annual opportunities of meeting—in the spring at Atlantic City and in the fall during Library Week. With the development of such A. L. A. subsidiary conferences as that proposed for the Southwest, with the increase in state associations, with sub-state associations such as exist in Massachusetts—where, in addition to the Massachusetts Library Club, there are Cape Cod, Bay Path and Western Massachusetts library organizations—with the development of institute work, as in New York and many other states, the library profession realizes to the full the value of associated and co-operative work.

SUCH "get-together" work, which is rather in danger of being overdone than the contrary—for librarians cannot be absent from their posts or diverted from their current work too many times in the year—gives the necessary inspiration and uplift to those who do come together, and through them to their libraries. But it fails to reach that greater number of librarians and libraries so far not even represented in the American Library Association or in the more local organizations and not yet in touch, "elbow to elbow" or hand in hand with their fellows. Indeed, many of these have scarcely seen a fellow-librarian, or know practically that they belong to a great profession. Here is the case where, if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. Under the various nomenclature of library inspector, visitor, missionary, or what not, several of the state commissions or library departments reach such library fields through the helpful and sympathetic assistance of a trained worker, whose business is to visit outlying fields and through institutes or by individual personal conversation to give the necessary impetus that at least starts development. Miss Askew's paper, read at the New York meeting, excellently records and illustrates this kind of work and its useful result. A state which, like Massachusetts, has relied solely on the individualistic principle, though it has succeeded in establishing a library in every town, still lacks one element of final success. Some of the best work in the country should be done by the rural libraries, which can keep in touch with their people more closely than the great urban libraries. But they cannot afford to send their librarian, nor can she afford to pay her own way, to library meetings, and for such correspondence and statistics are an inadequate substitute for the spoken word and the outstretched hand. Library organization will not be developed to the full until the individualist principle, so successful in its way in Massachusetts, is supplemented in each state by the associated helpfulness embodied in the library visitor.

THERE is one class of books which have had too little attention from librarians who have to do with work for children. These are the ever-growing class of "supplementary reading" issued for the schools. Into these books, under the stimulus of direct competition, some of the best work of the day is being put, in the selection of poems or prose classics, in the adaptation of well-known fiction for the use of younger readers, in the popularization of scientific and industrial knowledge, and in fascinating yet accurate presentation of history, biography and travel. Of course certain of these books are to-day utilized in each school, and the live librarian comes in relation with them. But the range of this sort of publication is vastly beyond the use in any school, and the collection or selection of such books not utilized in the local school may well be commended to the librarian. They are usually well made, well illustrated, and furnished at a very low price—so that there is nowhere better value for the money. For example, a little library of travel that has a popular and usually accurate description of a country, a color print of the national flag, many illustrations, and often the music of the national hymn, would prove a little folks' Baedeker in a children's department, and like books are to be found dealing with industries and sciences in like manner. It seems scarcely true any longer that there is no royal road to knowledge, for certainly the children's room of the modern library is the open gate to such a road. By selecting such books for children in place of those of which Buster Brown is the type, librarians should be able to stimulate demand by wise supply instead of merely catering to "what the children want."

THE report of Professor Hamlin on library architecture abroad, though specially related to the problems of the new central library building for Brooklyn, which is to occupy the peculiarly shaped site of a truncated triangle, will be read with interest by all librarians, especially in view of the organized attention now being given to library architecture in connection with the A. L. A. headquarters collections. Since Richardson's remarkable library buildings, which were noted for originality of design, though they were noble

buildings rather than good working libraries, the tendency of American library architecture, as Professor Hamlin points out, has been to work from classical precedence. There is much to be said in favor of a freer hand in library design, and Professor Hamlin's comprehensive and able report should be very suggestive both to architects who desire to work in the library field and to trustees and librarians who have buildings in contemplation. There is abundant proof abroad that a site of irregular shape often challenges an architect to do his best work in overcoming difficulties, and this seems to be as true in the library field as in other fields. It is gratifying to note that Professor Hamlin, who speaks from outside the library profession, finds little within library buildings abroad that is in advance of the development of equipment and methods here. This view is confirmed, somewhat singularly, from a point of view at the other end of the world in the article elsewhere reprinted from a New Zealand paper. A colony of the mother country is likely to appreciate everything English rather than anything American, and this tribute to American library development from an Australasian source is certainly interesting and agreeable.

THE A. L. A. Booklist, as distributed gratuitously by most state commissions to small libraries throughout the country, is doing great good as a help to librarians and to book committees in the selection of purchases. But here again the value of the spoken word, the lifting thought, is not to be overlooked. One of the library associations has had the practice of devoting an hour or two once a year to brief words on the notable books of the year which should be purchased or avoided, especially by small libraries. It is of course a hopeless task to cover in such a time an adequate number of titles; but there is general testimony to the usefulness of the method which permits, if well handled in a compact paper and discussed under the leadership of an alert and stimulative leader, the free statement of pros and cons which is not always practicable on the printed page. This feature may be commended to library associations which have difficulty in making up a program and finding subjects to talk about—if such there be!

THE EFFECT OF CIVIL SERVICE METHODS UPON LIBRARY EFFICIENCY*

By HELEN E. HAINES, *Managing Editor of The Library Journal*

As an introduction to the discussion of this subject, it is desired to set forth only certain points regarding the application of a civil service system to public library staff organization. No analysis or review of the principles and purposes underlying civil service itself is necessary; the system as a whole may be accepted as the result of the most intelligent and earnest effort to secure for the public service the same degree of efficiency, continuity and development that any employer would desire in his own private business. To eliminate the factor of personal influence from appointments, to give security to the efficient worker, and to see that merit is the prime qualification for promotion are the chief ends that civil service is intended to secure. On the other hand, the immense field that it covers, both in number of workers and in varieties of work, gives it the character of a rigid machine rather than of a flexible tool, and involves generalizations that are likely to put workers of middling competence in an unfair equality with the most competent.

The effect of civil service upon library efficiency varies according to the character of the civil service system. When the library civil service is the library's own instrument, planned to meet its needs and responsive to those needs, it is at once a safeguard and an assurance of library efficiency. When it is a general municipal machine in which the library is represented by a small cog, fitted in among the larger and more important cogs of the police service, fire service, inspection and janitor service, the efficiency of the library is likely to be hampered by many vexatious and undesirable restrictions.

Probably the greater number of our public libraries come, at least in part, in the first class named. Here libraries such as those of Buffalo and Brooklyn—which are municipal institutions, yet free from direct municipal

control—have a decided advantage, for they may create their own civil service system, devised and managed by those most familiar with the library's needs and the qualifications necessary in its employees. In many—probably in most—cities where the library is under direct municipal control and so comes within the municipal civil service, the civil service commissioners realize the special requirements involved and confide the preparation and conduct of examinations for appointment to the library authorities. In Massachusetts, for example, the Civil Service Commission—a state board—controls not only state appointments, but municipal appointments also, but so far has exempted library appointments from an operation of their rules. Thus in the Boston Public Library all appointments (except in the janitor service) are made after examinations in three grades in conformity with the library's own regulations and service requirements. These regulations cover exhaustively the various branches of the library service, and would be likely, at first sight, to discourage unfit applicants. One of the most careful and well worked out schemes of library civil service is that adopted by the Brooklyn Public Library just two years ago, of which a few copies are available at this meeting. This has served quite widely as a model elsewhere and was adopted almost in its entirety last summer by the California State Library—one of the comparatively few state libraries in which a civil service system based entirely upon the library's own needs prevails. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library was in 1904 placed under civil service rules in fact as it had been in name for some years, these rules—included in the library by-laws—being prepared and administered by the library. They provide, as usual, for open competitive examination of untrained applicants, conducted by the library authorities. A similar general system prevails in Cincinnati, where Mr. Hodge says: "I do not see

* Read before New York Library Association at Twilight Park, September 25, 1906.

how it would be feasible for such examinations to be given by others than those immediately in charge of the library. Only librarians and a scattering few trustees understand the requirements to be met by those going into library work."

Among the libraries conducting their own civil service system, the Buffalo Public Library reports as follows:

"No appointments to positions on the library staff are made without the applicants having had either special library training, or an examination given by the library. These examinations are given about once a year, depending upon the eligible list. We require that candidates should have at least a high school training, or its equivalent.

"Our experience has been that out of fifty or sixty candidates who take this examination eight or twelve pass. After having passed the examination, we give them a test of two weeks' actual work in the library, and if then found satisfactory, the names are placed upon the eligible list.

"The number of persons who pass seems small, and because of this result, the examinations have been criticised as being too severe, or as requiring much information not generally possessed by high school graduates. The latter charge is probably true. The fact is, however, that we wish but a selected number of the candidates, and the result has been, we think, to give us the best of each class and has proved very satisfactory thus far.

"The usual civil service examinations, prepared by those not connected with library work, and not knowing its requirements, would, we are sure, give us very different results.

"We believe that it is absolutely necessary to have these examinations of candidates, both for the efficiency of the service and to relieve those having the appointing power from the pressure of friends of unfit candidates for library positions."

From the Grand Rapids Public Library Mr. Ranek writes:

"As I understand civil service in this connection it means that it is the policy of the library to get persons who are available for the money at hand, and best qualified for the

work that is to be done, and this means, for those who have had no experience, that some sort of a test of qualifications must be established. The matter and manner of test leads directly, of course, to the method of conducting it, and the question naturally arises whether such a test is most efficient when conducted under a general provision covering the whole city, or when conducted by the library itself. To my mind the efficiency of such a test depends very largely upon the spirit of those who conduct it. If the library board is permeated with the spirit of spoils and places on the library staff are to be regarded as a means of paying personal or political debts on the part of its members, I can imagine that a civil service system could be so conducted that its efficiency would amount to little or nothing. On the other hand, under a general law governing the whole city, I feel sure, though I have had no experience with it, that an organization or body of men having no personal knowledge of the needs or requirements of library affairs could not conduct a library examination nearly so well as the library authorities themselves. I, therefore, most heartily favor the conduct of civil service examinations by the library authorities. That is the method in vogue at this library.

"Persons who have had a number of years' experience in other libraries or persons employed by the library for work not directly requiring library training, for instance, such as stenography or general office work, have been and will be employed here in the future, without conducting an examination, simply on the strength of a recommendation and an examination of the work which they have done elsewhere; for instance, we believe that if a person has given a number of years' satisfactory service in an office, and if on investigation we are satisfied both with the work and with the recommendation, we would not hesitate to employ such a person. The same is true of persons who have had some experience in library training either in other libraries or in a library school. We regard the original examination even at its best as only a partial test of the abilities and qualifications of the persons.

"Our practice here with reference to persons without library training, who enter the library service proper, is to conduct what we term an examination for substitutes. This examination is designed to test the education and general information and what might be termed the intellectual qualifications of the applicants. Passing this examination does not mean, however, that the person will secure an appointment in the library. It simply means that we regard them as having the necessary intellectual qualifications to make it worth while for them to begin library work with us. They are then put on our list of eligible substitutes and given training both formally and informally in the work of the library, and all of this is a still further test of their ability. This test is made just as thorough as we know how, and as a matter of fact, in the examination held two years ago 25 per cent. of those who passed the written examination failed on the subsequent test when put to work here in the library.

"Last month we conducted a second examination for substitutes. In this examination 17 persons took part, and of these 6 passed the preliminary test. All of those who took this examination had at least a high school education, and some of them had considerable more—anywhere from one to four years in college. I might say that some of those who had college or normal school training failed to pass the examination.

"I might add further that persons who have gone through the test of from three months to two years as substitutes, after passing the examination already referred to, receive appointments to the library staff as occasion for additional appointments arises, entering what we term the graded service. In this service persons start in at a minimum salary which increases on demonstration of satisfactory work \$7 per month at the end of the first year, and \$5 per month at the end of each succeeding year for a period of four years until the maximum in the graded service is reached. It is very definitely understood that promotions from one grade of salary to another depend not on lapse of time, but on a continued demonstration of good work. We regard this as an essential part of the civil service sys-

tem. The whole idea of the library board is that increase of salary and promotion of position depends not on the length of time a person is connected with the library, but on the character of the work done.

"Personally I regard such a system as a most satisfactory one in its effect upon library service. Of course the success of its duration depends very much on the spirit in which it is carried out, for I have a suspicion that civil service exists sometimes in name only rather than in practice. The library, like every other institution, is constantly endeavoring to develop a maximum of efficiency, not only in spasmodic cases, but so far as possible throughout the whole library staff, and to my mind nothing tends to promote this more than a general realization of the fact that promotion comes only on demonstrated fitness, and furthermore that good work in the library is bound to be recognized sooner or later in a substantial way by those in authority."

In the cases so far noted the civil service system exists practically as a part of the library's own administrative machinery. It is where the library is forced to accept an inflexible civil service as a part of the municipal machinery that the chief difficulties exist. In the case of one of the largest public libraries in the country, the library service ranks as a division of the city civil service, and the library examinations are directed by the civil service commissioners. The subjects which the examination covers, with the weights accorded to each subject, are as follows:

1. Penmanship.....	2 weights.
2. Spelling.....	2 "
3. Arithmetic.....	1 "
4. Letter writing.....	2 "
5. Knowledge required for position to be filled.....	3 "
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	10

It is apparent that this schedule does not furnish an ideal basis for testing the qualifications of a library assistant. The librarian of this library reports that the examination questions themselves are prepared by the library authorities for the commission, and that wide latitude is given as to their scope. "So far as the examinations go," it is said, "it

would not make much difference, as they are conducted at present, whether they were held under the auspices of the commission or of the library board." But he adds: "Where the present method seems too rigid is in the matter of promotions and transfers. It is sometimes a difficult matter to get the right person for the right place, especially where certain qualifications are required which cannot be brought out in an examination." In another city where similar conditions prevail, it is felt that the civil service rule requiring that all candidates must have resided in the city for at least one year often militates against the best interests of the library—though on a few special occasions it has been suspended. This librarian says: "There is no doubt in my mind that a system of civil service invented and perfected by library authorities to match their precise needs would be far preferable to a general law covering all sorts of departments of the government." The librarian of one of the smaller cities in this state writes: "Under the law our appointees must be certified by the Civil Service Commission after examination. The commissioners are sensible men, however, and recognize the imbecility of the legal assumption that a general civil service examination may discover legal fitness. So they come to us for examination papers, and, as the competitors are drawn from our apprentice class, it is to all intents and purposes a library examination and a library appointment. This is a small city and no one would be likely to try the examination without serving an apprenticeship (here or elsewhere) and without an assurance that the library would make the appointment if the candidate passed a satisfactory examination. That is the way the problem is solved here owing to the goodwill and sense of the Civil Service Commissioners. I do not know why it cannot be so solved elsewhere.

"To make the civil service examination the only basis of a library appointment is so fatuous in principle and so undermining to efficiency that no library can afford to concede it. Let the library insist on its right to make its own appointments or make no appointments. Public opinion will sustain the library."

Frequently the strict enforcement of the municipal civil service conditions involves a library in unusual difficulties. This is particularly the case in another New York library, where the common sense attitude just cited does not characterize the Civil Service Commission. In this library, while the civil service regulations are prescribed and enforced by the Civil Service Commission, the maximum salary for each grade of the library service is fixed by another body—the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. These salaries are very low. Consequently, when the library authorities apply to the Civil Service Commission for an assistant at, say, \$600 a year, they desire a person whose qualifications are defined under the \$900 salary grade, and as the Civil Service Commission prepares its questions according to the salary paid, the library suffers heavily in consequence. The librarian of this library reports: "I think the objections to appointment from lists prepared by the Civil Service Commission are strong. For one thing, they do not give any weight whatever to personality, which is of great importance. Their 'eligibles' hand in an application blank signed by several persons unknown to the examiners, and as far as I know no inquiry is made. It is possible to get really objectionable people and discover their unfitness only after appointment and perhaps several months' service.

"Again the examinations are not suited to the requirements of the position. On one occasion applicants were told to catalog five books (from memory) and were given five cards on which to do the work. The examinations are not at all adequate, and the questions asked are of a simplicity delightful to the examined, but appalling to the appointing powers.

"A third and very serious objection is that for the junior grade, beginning at \$300, the examination is naturally simple and quite untechnical. Such questions in literature as the following are the rule: Name the authors of the following—'Bleak House,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Scarlet letter,' 'Evangeline,' 'Silas Marner'—never more than five. This is all very well for \$300; but when an examination for the higher grades, perhaps for assistant libra-

rian, is held, the questions are purely technical, and no farther inquiry is made as to the qualifications of these same girls in literature, history, etc. Arithmetic consists of long division and a little percentage. Experience counts 30 per cent. Thus you will see that no adequate test is made of education, no account taken of personal qualities, manner and appearance, and in the higher grades the technical examination is not searching nor difficult." The effect of civil service upon the efficiency of this particular library, as is evident from this report, has been disastrous in the extreme. It has indeed prevented any effort to fit applicants for their work by apprentice training in the library—for whereas the library formerly had the privilege of placing members of the apprentice class who had served without pay for six months on the eligible list at a rating of 100, the Commission has withdrawn this privilege, so that the library cannot now offer members of the apprentice class any advantages over other applicants, and this has compelled them to give up the class.

The ill effects of civil service upon library efficiency, as here noted, cover, it will be seen, the following: too elementary examinations; lack of technical subjects in examinations; difficulty in transferring an assistant from one department to another; promotion regulated mechanically by length of service instead of by quality of service; year's residence in city required of all candidates, which naturally shuts out what the local papers delight to term "alien experts"; incongruity between salary granted and qualifications desired; rigid holding of library authorities to the "eligible list" for all appointments and vacancies; and lack of recognition of the element of personality—one of the most important factors in the selection of a library assistant. In addition there is one of the most serious difficulties of all—the difficulty of dismissing an appointee from the library service when "protected" by civil service rules, no matter how unsatisfactory the work or how objectionable the person. Municipal civil service rules require that charges shall be preferred in writing as a first step to the dismissal of an employee. This frequently involves a hear-

ing before the Civil Service Commission, with eager newspaper reporters in attendance, and a sensation "story" in the local press, with portraits of the persons concerned, and widespread undesirable notoriety for the library. In many cases the procedure of dropping an unsatisfactory employee involves so much difficulty and possible clamor that a librarian permits the continuance in the library service of persons who would be promptly eliminated were the institution a private business or educational establishment. Only the other day the Ohio State Library became a storm center for newspaper uproar over the dismissal from the library force of a scrubwoman and a woman employed in labelling and collating books. The assistant in question refused to resign and demanded a hearing, which was granted, the "star chamber" sessions being duly commented on by the local press. This experience is a familiar one, but it is evidently entirely inconsistent with the best interests or the efficiency of a library. No board of directors or other library authority should be willing to allow its authority to be curtailed by this provision of civil service, if it is possible in any way to better conditions.

The notes here presented indicate briefly and inadequately some of the ways in which a civil service system affects public library efficiency for good and for ill. They offer, it is believed, a fit subject for discussion by librarians. They may perhaps best be closed and the way for the discussion opened by reading the following contribution to the subject, sent me by Mr. Purd B. Wright, of the St. Joseph Public Library:

Mr. Wright says:

"A short study of this problem, rather superficial possibly, leads me to suspect that much of the trouble experienced under a general municipal civil service scheme has been caused by the attempt to make the questions of too general a nature; that insufficient credit has been given for personality, or adaptability of the person for the work to be done; that training, expert possibly, was not recognized as it should be, thus handicapping the specialist; and, finally, that lack of power to discharge, or discipline, except after tedious

trial, forced the retention of people who had lost their usefulness, or, for different causes, had become a serious detriment to the department. A power or protecting clause or body behind which one may hide is always taken advantage of by the disorganizer, the lazily inclined, and those with lack of energy and ambition, and the vicious. In any work which has to do with serving women, as the library, the question of the trial of an employee, under a general civil service commission, may become a grave one. A recent case in point in the library world will illustrate this: Repeated charges were made by well-known, truthful women against a male employee, which, in case of a business house, would have resulted in his immediate discharge. The library officials were powerless, because, under the civil service code, charges must be made in writing and complainants were compelled to appear in person before a public court and subject themselves to examination on the witness stand by lawyers. It will be readily understood that under certain circumstances women would certainly cease using the library, or that department of it, or bear the insults in silence.

"If there must be an examination by a municipal civil service commission, let it be broad, covering the general qualifications, all persons passing to be certified to the library authorities, for a second and searching examination; all appointments thus made to be for a probationary period. Power to discharge for cause should be centered in the library department. In the case of the employment of experts, authority should lie in the library trustees to make original appointments, provision being made for notification of the general commission, of the reasons therefor, qualifications of the appointees, and

salary. All this would be cumbersome and unnecessary, unless to meet a case of peculiar exigency.

"As most library boards are constituted, little can be said for the intervention of another body in library management. Library trustees serve without compensation, are usually recognized as among the most prominent citizens of the community. They are interested in the library and its work and proud of its success. They stand for good service, and, if left to themselves, will install a civil service so much the superior of anything a disinterested board will devise, so far as the library is concerned, as to permit of no comparison. The library board is usually appointed on merit, solely with regard to fitness for the position. There is absolutely no reason for making it secondary to any other authority other than the broad ones of limitation and review of expenditures.

"Politicians will always try to get around a general civil service proposition; seldom will they try in the case of a library civil service rule. They reason that no part of the city government gets so closely in touch with the right kind of people as does the library. And they are afraid of the 'right kind of people.' Another reason is that the library staff is such a small proportion of the whole of the city staff that the professionals in office brokerage do not consider it worth the turmoil it would create were an attempt made to annex it to the field of spoil.

"The position of the library, as a general rule, has been unique in its freedom from scandals of the ordinary municipal kind, and it should be permitted to enjoy this enviable distinction. Clean boards, with unhampered hands, will tend to this as no other thing possibly can."

PROBLEMS OF A SMALL TOWN LIBRARY*

By SARAH B. ASKEW, *New Jersey Library Commission*

BEFORE discussing the problems of a small town library, I think if we should know just what we each understand by the term "small library," we will save time and misunderstanding. A discussion was once held between two librarians as to a list of periodicals for a "small library." They could not seem to agree. At last one of them asked, "What do you understand by the term 'small library'?" "Why," the other one replied, "why, a library of about 25,000 volumes, with an income of about \$5000 per year." Then it came out that the questioner had been arguing from the standpoint of a library of 1500 volumes and an income of from \$500 to \$1000 per year. No wonder they did not agree.

It is this difference in viewpoint which makes so many of the librarians of our small libraries return from our large conferences—and, unfortunately, even our state association meetings—with rather a stunned feeling. They have heard discussed, in meetings intended for those in charge of small libraries, simplifications of cataloging systems—the simplifications as suggested, and which some considered radical, being so much more complicated than the system generally in use in the small libraries as to be wholly incomprehensible.

The librarian has heard discussed the classification of scientific books, and looking at her little collection of perhaps 100 scientific books, if she has a sense of humor she laughs. If she hasn't, she thinks with a sinking heart of the things which she has done without to go to this convention, forgetting the good she has obtained by coming in contact with other librarians, and even from these same discussions from a larger standpoint than she is able to take. In our conventions, where there are so many more librarians of large libraries than of small libraries, we are apt to forget the larger number of the latter. In fact, in New Jersey we have only five free public libraries of 25,000 volumes and over, and yet out of 132 libraries we have 26 of less than 1000 volumes; in fact, the books in all of the twenty-six libraries do

not aggregate more than 7850 volumes, yet last year these twenty-six libraries circulated over 59,000 volumes at a cost of but four cents a book. Two-thirds of our libraries have less than 3000 volumes, and three-fourths less than 5000 volumes.

In this paper I am considering as small libraries those with less than 5000 volumes, located in small towns, although it has gone somewhat against the grain to admit that anything over 1500 volumes, with an income up to \$1000 or thereabouts, is a small library. The reason for defining so particularly what I am going to speak of under the term "small library" is because its real problems are fundamentally different from those of a library with 20,000 or 25,000 volumes.

Most of the problems of a small town library go back to that root of all evil—"money," or rather the lack of money. The problems arising from the lack of money are:

1. How to keep the library open to the public enough to make it serve the purpose it should in the community.
2. How to get the absolutely necessary technical work done, so as to be always at the service of the public during the hours when the library is open.
3. How to get enough new books to keep alive the interest in the library.
4. How to get the needed supplies, and the kind of supplies to get.

These problems which result from the lack of money cannot be treated separately, for they all depend on each other; the real problem being how to save money on one so as to spend it on the other. It would hardly seem that the first and last two did really depend on each other, but in one of our small towns the question which has lately been puzzling the board is whether to spend the \$60 increased appropriation for books, or to pay the librarian enough more to keep the library open one day more each week and pay for the extra light and heat, or to put book-pockets in the books and buy furniture. The trustees finally decided to add the money to the book fund—the wisdom of which was certainly questionable in this instance, as the library is only open two days a week and then for but a short time.

* Read before New York Library Association at Twilight Park, September 25, 1906.

And what is the use of books if people cannot get to them?

In walking the straight and narrow path which is beset with these problems the best balancing-stick which a librarian can use is "gumption." I use this word in quotation marks, as the Jersey papers have advertised the fact that this is what the chairman of our commission considers the most necessary qualification for a librarian. I agree with him. Without this all other qualities are as nothing, and the librarian is sure to fall into the thorns of technicality on one side or the mire of utter lack of system on the other. One is as deadly as the other, to the real aim of the librarian, which is to get the best books possible to the most people possible.

Now to solve the problems.

In many places the problem of getting the technical work done and still being at the service of the public has been solved by the librarian going a half-hour before the library is opened, and staying from twenty minutes to a half-hour after the closing hour. There is no one, even if she does supplement her salary by outside work, who cannot squeeze out this extra half-hour before and after. This leaves her free to devote herself to her public during the hours when the library is open.

There is an error which many of the librarians of small libraries fall into which is a great drain on their time and which keeps people away from their libraries. I know this from personal experience. That is overzealousness in helping their people; if "officiousness" were not such an unkind word we might call it that. They should hold themselves ready to serve their public, but never force their services. Then, again, librarians often take up their time looking up too much material, which swamps the inquirer and makes him feel himself a burden; and rather than bother the librarian so much another time he will not visit the library, or will try to go in and out without being noticed. They should make their people independent. One librarian said that a great many people who came in her library had never picked out a book for themselves. They had lost a great pleasure. On the other side, is the librarian who, when asked to select, says "People's tastes differ, I would rather not."

Under the head of getting the technical

work done, comes the question of help. There is barely enough to pay the librarian, nothing for help. The people should be made to help. It will not only get the work done, but it helps to interest them. There is one small town library in the southern part of our state which I wish every librarian of a small library could visit. This librarian has pressed everyone in town into service. Her women's clubs have mending evenings. They mend well, too; for at first she tore out what they had done and made them do it over. These women are very proud of their work and bring friends in to see it. She has trained some of the high school girls to catalog fiction. They think it fun, and do not come in and do it haphazard, but have regular hours, once a month. Then, another beauty of it is they are so proud of their cataloging they make their friends use the catalog, as well as use it themselves, and just as soon as a card becomes soiled they take it out and make a new one. The librarian says her catalog is rewritten once a year, she believes.

The boys became jealous, and she constituted them into an orderly squad, with badges. They look after the shelves and the room, and card the books. Whatever is not done well she makes them do over again, and the badge is taken away for a certain length of time. This serves another purpose. In carding the books they become familiar with them. This librarian has established a self-government club among the boys and girls, with herself as referee. They make the rules for behavior, and enforce them among themselves. The question came up of keeping the library open every day. She canvassed the schools and the clubs and laid the matter before them, showing them how the usefulness of the library would be curtailed if it was not kept open every day, and telling them that she would be glad to give her whole time, but her salary was so small she had to add to it by outside work. She was almost swamped with volunteers. She selected twenty from these for the first term of six months, held regular library classes, taught them the system, where the books were, and kept each one at the library one evening when she was there; now each one of these twenty people takes an evening once a month and an afternoon once a month, and the library is kept open not only every day but almost all the time.

The men of the town objected that they had no hand in the work. The librarian's reply was that more money was required, and she would ask them to help in that way. She made out little slips containing pledges of so much per year, in amounts from 50 cents upwards, and the list of subscribers she published from time to time. The library now has from this source an income of \$300 per year. It has a catalog on the very simplest order, but full of analytics; she has no book number nor needs any; has an accession book, and the Browne charging system. Her classification does not go beyond the third figure; in some classes books are simply put under the main class. The librarian learned her library methods mostly by studying and by visits from the commission and through correspondence.

The problem of how to obtain library training is almost solved for the librarian of a small library; if she cannot go and get training the commission will take it to her. The isolation feature of the small town library has almost disappeared because of the state library commission also. The commission worker takes the outside world to the small town. The problem of interesting the people and doing outside work, too, is being solved in this way: the commission visitor goes to the schools, either with the librarian or for her, visits the people, helps her tell the children about the library, and backs her up in all this work.

Now comes the book problem. The travelling library is a very great help in this problem. This travelling library by supplying fiction enables the librarian of a small town library to spend her own book money for books of permanent value. Another way the small libraries in our state have been getting money for new books is by selling the "has-beens," that is, the current fiction of last year. There is always some one who will buy this. One of our small libraries made \$25 in one year on dead wood in this way. Second-hand dealers will buy books as well as sell them. Then again, librarians should make their wants known; ask the clubs, when they are through with books, to give them to you, and say that then next year you can spend more money on the books they need.

The lack of buying facilities is also to be taken into account. The librarian cannot examine the books. From the commission,

though, she can get book-lists which are annotated, and second-hand catalogs. The A. L. A. Booklist is an invaluable starter, although sometimes the first two pages of this list will require more money than the library has to spend in a year. But the commission will check this for her. It will also recommend the best places to buy.

This brings us to another problem. The librarian does not always have the making out of the book-list. The board makes out the list. I know a library where this was the case when the present librarian first went there. Every month she made out a list of what she wanted and sent it to the head of the board, with an annotation as to where the books could be bought, and with that suggestion for some occult reason so dear to every man's heart—that she knew how busy he was and had ventured to do this as a saving of his valuable time. He was glad to accept this, and after a few months she omitted it, to see what he would do, and he asked for it.

Now the question of supplies comes up. The small library should remember that what is economy for the large library is not for her. It may be economy for the large library to make its own book-pockets, when the pages can do it in their spare time; or to make their own magazine binders in some one's spare moments; but her most precious asset is her time, and it pays for her to buy the best and most lasting materials and supplies that will save her time and energy. There are supplies which are absolutely not needed, such as book-plates and guarantors' blanks; but when her system demands book-pockets, catalog cards, and personal cards or pockets, she should get good ones already made; they last well, cost little, and save time. The commission will order these things or advise with the libraries regarding their purchase.

As to the rebinding of books, the small library should apply to the commission. It stands in a position to help by sending all of the rebinding for several small libraries to one binder. These small libraries then get the same rate as the larger ones. This helps solve this problem. A book should never be rebound merely because it happens to be in the library. Before rebinding a librarian should consider carefully whether the book is of enough value to warrant the expense.

Now we come to one or two problems which arise not from a lack of money, but from the fact that the library is a "small town library."

Every one knows the librarian; every one knows the library. There is nothing truer than the fact that "familiarity breeds contempt." One of the problems before the librarian of the small library is not to let the familiarity reach this degree. Her very advantage is her disadvantage, and that is the fact that she knows every man and woman and child by name. In the library she must be a friend of all and the personal friend of none. She must maintain a certain dignity

for herself and her library that will inculcate the desire to behave well simply from the fact that you are in the library and she is the librarian. She must never trade on her personal or social friendship for any one, nor let any one trade on it, and yet be a friend to all. She must show absolutely no favors, and yet see that the right book gets to the right person. She must have few rules and very little red tape. She must assume that her rules will be obeyed and her red tape respected, and not demand it. She must put the responsibility on the people, and they will assume it as long as she cheerfully does her part.

BULLETINS FOR CHILDREN

By LILLIA M. D. TRASK, *Children's Room, Orange Free Library*

FROM the time when the children's room in public libraries was first established until now, the effort and aims of all in charge of these rooms has, consciously or unconsciously, been to stimulate the minds and souls of the children, and so, with varying methods, each library has been working towards the ideal. That this general aim of children's librarians is not widely known and appreciated is shown by the statement which recently appeared in print, "We should remember that the public library does not, as a rule, provide for the needs of young children, nor does it attempt to form the taste of any child." If this were true, the more shame it would be for us, but if it is false, our one effort should be to prove to the public by actual results the error of the opinion.

Of the many methods used by librarians to help the children, none has proved so effective as the bulletin work, and yet because some bulletin work does not accomplish as large results as others, it may not be amiss to speak specially of such work done in the Orange Free Library, which is original in its underlying principle, and which is doing much toward the desired ends.

To interest a child, give him something to do; help him to prove himself of use, and you not only have strengthened his moral nature, but secured a permanent enthusiasm. This is true whatever be his environment and bringing-up.

From passive onlooker to active creator is quite a step, but little by little with us the transformation has been effected, until we now have our children planning and executing at least a part of the bulletins of their own room. For others who would do likewise four successive steps will probably be found necessary to accomplish this end:

1st. Suggestion:

Post your own bulletins, and make the children see what you have prepared for them. Place your board in the very path to the desk, that it may not fail of notice. And about your bulletins, heed three points—have them timely; with reference to books in the library; and not too nicely finished. We have tried elaborate bulletins, carefully finished in every detail, and found them failing of the attention received by less perfect specimens; we can only conclude, therefore, that they appear to the children too much like a part of the furnishing of the room, and suggest plenty of time to be looked at later. Have your bulletins then sketchy, and the very roughness of detail will suggest a temporariness that will keep the children on the lookout for new ones. Do not disappoint them in that—change your posters frequently, have an active bulletin board, and in consequence you will have watchful, wide-awake onlookers.

2d. Co-operation:

You have shown your little friends that you are ready to do things for them, make them

meet you half way. Supplement your pictures with a few pertinent questions, and such bibliography as your library affords. Take, for instance, pictures of the recent San Francisco disaster, paste them upon a sheet of manila paper, append a few simple questions that will suggest comparison of this earthquake with former ones as to cause and effect, add your bibliography, and post quickly while the story of the catastrophe is still news.

Then your conversation with the small folk will run in this wise: "You have noticed the pictures of the San Francisco disaster? Can you answer the questions? You will find pad and pencil hanging there. Johnny Jones has answered them, and you see he has his name posted on the Honor Roll in consequence."

And this same Honor Roll, let us say, will prove in many cases an incentive. There is a space apart always for the one who is first with his answers, provided of course they are correct; but even to appear to one's fellows among "Those who have correctly answered the questions" is quite worth while. And if, as in our case, one can further see the list of names published in a local paper, the gratification to one's vanity is stimulating rather than harmful.

3d. Initiative:

Encourage the children to furnish pictures, promising to supplement suitable questions. "Johnny Jones, Flag Day will soon be here, and we want the children all to know about it. Here is a book of flags; you can draw—will you copy some of the pictures for a poster for us to fit these questions: 'How many different flags have been used as our national emblem? When was the present one adopted? Why is June 14 called Flag Day? How old will Old Glory be this birthday?' Then if you would stimulate a like interest on the part of others, do not fail to note on your board 'Pictures for Flag Day Bulletin were drawn by Johnny Jones.'"

4th. Creation:

"Good morning, Johnny. You see these two new books we have just received; they are stories about the Great Southwest. We would like to have a bulletin about that part of the country; will you see if you can find some suitable pictures, and think up some good stiff questions for the other boys to answer? Here are some books that will help

you." The resulting bulletin is too large to show you, but these are the questions asked by a boy of 11: "What are the principal states of the Southwest? What is the capital of New Mexico? When was it founded? What is the chief occupation in the Southwest? Who discovered the Grand Cañon of the Colorado? What makes a cañon? Who was the governor of Mexico when New Mexico was settled?" And the "other boys" answered them.

Of course all this presupposes on the part of those in charge of the Children's Room, a love for the children so complete that but a few days' acquaintance with them will have revealed to you all their little fancies and interests. With this knowledge it is a simple matter to find just the children who are interested in travel and history; just who will care to draw the pictures; just which are of a more practical bent and will take pleasure in helping with a scientific bulletin; just which revel in sentiment and will delight in presenting an original poem. Grace D. had so far only 12 years of meagre advantages; she may later improve on the following lines, but at present it is a great encouragement to her to see them on the bulletin board, with a magazine cut we found to fit:

"WOODLAND FLOWERS

"Of all the beautiful gifts of God
Are the wild flowers upon which we so often have
trod.

May He ever keep our hearts pure and clean,
As the lovely flowers we all have seen."

Stevenson will not rest the less quietly, we believe, nor Longfellow, nor Wordsworth, because their names appear below hers as "Others who have written about the flowers; ask at the desk to see their poems."

These in brief are the principles on which our bulletin work is based, and the means used for keeping awake the mind and soul of the child who has learned the way to the library.

It may be objected that most libraries are too busy to so individualize their little clients. Try it, and I think your objection will not stand. If it does, we would advise neglecting the rest of your work rather than this; for only by drawing out the child can you discover and meet its needs—only by recognizing in each a distinct personality can you make what is worth while appeal to each.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE ABROAD

Report of Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin as Consulting Architect to the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library

Hon. Bird S. Coler, President Borough of Brooklyn,

Hon. David A. Boody, President Board of Trustees Brooklyn Public Library, and Members of the Board,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report upon the European trip made in company with your librarian and your architect, in compliance with the resolution and instructions passed by your Building Committee to investigate and report upon library buildings and sites in Europe, and such other architectural matters as might be relevant to the problem of the proposed new central library building.

The subjects which seemed to me, as your consulting architect, to require special consideration were, first, the general planning and arrangement of library buildings; second, the form and arrangement of particular parts or features; third, equipment and furniture; fourth, architectural and decorative design; fifth, the use made and the architectural treatment of sites approximating in some degree the form of that set apart near the reservoir for the proposed new building. On all these points suggestions and lessons of value were obtained from many of the cities visited, and these will be set forth in the course of this report.

Setting sail on July 31 from New York, we reached Liverpool on the evening of August 7. The forenoon of the 8th was spent in the fine group of buildings of which the Public Library is a portion, and of which the plans were furnished us by Mr. Corvell, the librarian. The afternoon was spent in Manchester in the People's and Rylands libraries. The next day was devoted in part to the Radcliffe and Bodleian libraries of Oxford University, and the remainder to the railway run *via* Oxford to London. Friday, Saturday and Sunday were spent in Paris, where the Bibliothèque Nationale was explored from end to end, and where especial study was devoted to the admirable use made by the French architects of the opportunities for architectural effect afforded by irregular sites. Photographs were taken and others purchased of many examples of the architectural treatment of such sites. Sunday night train was taken for Germany, and during the following two weeks the following cities were visited for longer or shorter periods varying from an hour or two to three days: Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Cassel, Göttingen, Halle, Leipzig, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Zürich and Bâle, and thence to Paris. Here the party separated temporarily, your adviser going to Amiens and thence rejoining your librarian and architect in London, where he spent four days. From London he proceed-

ed to Bradford, attending one or two sessions of the convention of the British Librarians' Association. Edinburgh was next visited, with special reference to the Carnegie Library there; and finally Glasgow, where the Mitchell Library and branches were visited and plans of the new buildings proposed were examined. From Glasgow the return trip to New York was made, September 8-15.

The entire journey, carried out upon a carefully prepared itinerary, was accomplished without accident or mishap, and mostly under exceptionally favorable conditions of weather, except for the extremely hot September weather in England. In almost every city visited the most friendly and courteous assistance was rendered us by the various library officials. In all 25 library buildings were visited, the list of which follows:

Public Library, Liverpool.
People's Library, Manchester.
Rylands Library, Manchester.
Radcliffe-Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Reading-Room, People's Palace, London.
British Museum Library, London.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Library of Industrial Museum, Stuttgart.
Volks- und Landes-Bibliothek, Karlsruhe.
University Library, Heidelberg.
Freie Bibliothek, Frankfurt (and Branch).
Stadt Bibliothek, Cassel.
University Library, Göttingen.
University Library, Leipzig.
New Imperial Library, Berlin.
Representatives' Library, Berlin.
Historical Library, Dresden.
K.K. Hofbibliothek, Vienna.
University Library, Bâle.
Public Library, Amiens.
Public Library, Bradford.
Carnegie Library, Edinboro'.
University Library, Edinboro'.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
Mitchell Library Branch, Glasgow.

In addition to these, as many more buildings of other sorts—museums, banking-houses, educational buildings, etc.—were visited because of special architectural features or characteristics which seemed to offer suggestion or instruction pertinent to the problem in hand. Among the most important of these may be mentioned the Musée Guimet in Paris, the Landesgewerbe Museum at Stuttgart, and the Ethnological Museum (Völkerkunde) at Berlin.

I. In the matter of the *general planning and arrangement of library buildings*, the general result of the trip was to confirm the impression prevalent among American librarians that in this country the special requirements of library service have been much more carefully studied and worked out more completely towards certain types than has been the case in Europe, where there is no semblance of approach to a general type even in the several

parts of the library, much less in its conception and fundamental planning. But this very variety was in a measure suggestive, raising the question whether we in the United States had not perhaps been working into too narrow a rut of design. It thus became necessary to study with care even those buildings which depart the farthest from the American types of library planning.

The most common point of superiority in the European libraries appears to be in the architectural treatment of the entrances, halls and stairs. To the American this treatment may appear wasteful and extravagant. Our library types have crystallized about the problem of the small or branch library, which we have evolved almost into a finality, rather than about that of the great central library. In the branch libraries economy, restraint, simplicity are almost always, and rightly, insisted upon. In large central buildings grandeur of scale and generosity of space are possible and necessary. In our largest libraries, as at Washington, Boston and New York, architectural splendor and amplitude of scale have perhaps been carried to an extreme, and there is no library in Europe to equal these. But in buildings of an intermediate importance, as at Leipzig and at Bale, and in museums and other edifices of a character somewhat related to libraries, the entrances, stairs, halls, and the most important apartments, are treated in a style of monumental dignity and often with great decorative elegance.

The most important library among recent examples in Europe is the vast Imperial Library now building in Berlin. Through the courtesy of Dr. Trommsdorf and of the superintendent in charge, in the absence of Regierungs-Baurath Adams, the architect, we were permitted to examine the plans and to visit the works. Unfortunately no blue prints could be furnished, and I can only speak of its arrangements from memory. It appeared to be a fairly well arranged plan enclosing a great court with many smaller courts, the chief reading-room, on the main axis, lying beyond the great court and between smaller ones, and the side wings being partly occupied by stacks and partly by a great number of special libraries and study rooms. The chief excellence of this building, after all, to an American eye, is its sound and thorough construction, although the massiveness of the walls is carried to what we should consider an extreme. The exterior architecture, as shown by a full-scale model in plaster, left much to be desired, both in composition and detail.

More interesting, in spite of its smaller size, was the library at Bale, where an approximately triangular lot is occupied by a building which, when extended to full completion, will show two long converging wings meeting at a circular entrance pavilion. In this the lighting was excellent, and the stack-

rooms and work rooms more nearly like American libraries than is usual in Germany; but the scale was not large enough for a very monumental treatment of the circular pavilion, which was chiefly devoted to the entrance and stairs.

The very interesting libraries at Heidelberg and at Cassel will be referred to later. That at Cassel is described in Mr. Hill's report more fully than I could do it.

II. It is, however, in *particular features or parts* rather than in general plan that European libraries offer suggestions. The new hall of entrance of the Bibliothèque Nationale; the sombre and ecclesiastical but beautiful vaulted stair hall of the Rylands Library (chiefly a theological library) at Manchester; the superb stairway and hall of the Art Museum at Vienna; the imposing and admirably lighted semicircular reading-room of the University Library at Leipzig; the truly magnificent Hall of Manuscripts, formerly the reading-room, of the Hofbibliothek at Vienna, by Fischer von Erlach—the finest specimen of German rococo interior design I know of; the handsome circular library (now, unhappily, dismantled) of the People's Palace in East London; the handsome circular reference room of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford; the vestibule and rotunda of the Bale Library; and the remarkable subterranean stack-rooms of the Hofbibliothek at Vienna, are among the most interesting features of library design encountered during this journey. They represent the work of different ages and different conceptions, but each of them is worthy of study and offers suggestions to the American designer.

Your adviser paid particular attention to the question of circular reading-rooms. While some librarians, including the Oxford librarian, expressed rather strong objections to this form, your adviser could get no clear and convincing reason for this dislike, and believes it applies, not to the reading-room as such, but to the inconvenience of alcoves around a reading-room of this form. Certainly the circular reading-rooms visited—all of them in England, by the way—were among the best lighted and most impressive reading-rooms examined during the trip. They would not equally well serve all sorts of reading-room purposes, but for general open-shelf popular reference purposes, with wall-cases under the high windows and a central delivery desk, served by elevators and stairs from a stack-room or mezzanine below, they offer the opportunity for perfect supervision and convenient service, and for a spaciousness and dignity of architectural effect which are not easily secured in any oblong room. The question is pertinent, because one of the obvious solutions of the problem before your board is a structure terminating towards the Plaza in a circular pavilion, the upper part of which could be effectively utilized for the pur-

poses of one of the several large reading-rooms required in such a building.

One of the handsomest of all the reading-rooms visited was the semicircular Lese Saal of the fine University Library at Leipzig. This room, 70 feet in diameter, is splendid not only by form, but by decoration, and is admirably lighted both by wall windows and by skylight. This form has the advantage over the circular form of being capable of closer direct juxtaposition to the stacks. In this particular example the lower part is surrounded by a narrow stack-room bending around the curve and containing the books most constantly in demand, to the number of perhaps ten thousand volumes.

The great manuscript and book-room of the Hofbibliothek at Vienna was originally a reading-room, and far surpasses in splendor any other example visited during the trip. It is a superb hall, reached through an almost equally sumptuous antechamber; its lofty vault is frescoed with magnificent allegories; its walls, between the great windows, are covered to a height of some thirty feet with wall cases in carved walnut of the finest workmanship, a gallery serving the higher cases; and all the resources of the baroque style are put to use in the architectural embellishment of this noble hall. While its book storage is wholly unpractical, requiring the use of long ladders, it is an excellent reading-room, finely lighted, and spacious, and there is a quaintness of style and warmth of color in it which make it singularly inviting and well worth studying for its splendor of effect and richness of detail. It is a master work of Fischer von Erlach, the greatest Viennese architect of the middle of the eighteenth century.

This room, the great reading-room of the Bibliothèque Ste. Genéviève (Paris), and that of the Public Library at Amiens in France, were the best examples seen of the long hall lighted on both sides. Where the height is sufficient to allow of lofty windows, this lighting suffices for a hall of considerable breadth; but where, as at Amiens, the room is relatively low, skylighting is necessary to supplement the side lighting. In most of the larger reading-rooms, at least those which seemed the best lighted, both kinds of light are employed. The light thus secured is diffused light, casting no sharp shadows, and is the most agreeable for the reader and safest for the eyes.

Of the circular reading-rooms visited, that of the British Museum is the largest, measuring over 120 feet in diameter; that of the People's Palace, next in size, about 100 feet; then the reading-room of the Liverpool Library; and the smallest that of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, about 50 feet in diameter within the radial alcoves. The first is lighted only from overhead; the second from walls and roof; the Liverpool room from overhead;

and the Radcliffe Library from alcove windows and windows in the high drum of the dome. The great reading-room of the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale is lighted wholly from overhead by nine *oculi* in as many low domes; the light is rather surprisingly good. But skylighting cannot, or ought not, to be alone depended upon, because it fails very early in the day, requiring much greater consumption of gas or electricity than where abundant side windows exist; while in our climate extensive skylights cause down draughts of cold air in winter and are liable to leak sooner or later. For the new library, therefore, it is strongly recommended that the larger reading-rooms be, if possible, provided with bilateral lighting with or without auxiliary skylighting.

One impression derived from these examples was that the *form* of the reading-room is a matter of much less importance than is generally supposed in this country. A spacious room of almost any shape, if abundantly lighted, can be made into an excellent reading-room if the rest of the plan is favorable. The form should, however, be simple, without recesses or ellipses, which interfere with easy supervision and service; otherwise it may in a measure depend upon the arrangement of the rest of the building.

With regard to *stacks* and *stack-rooms*, the European practice appears to be far inferior, on the average, to our own. But the Hofbibliothek in Vienna offers a very valuable suggestion of provision for future increase of accommodation. The growth of this great library of a million volumes appeared absolutely limited by the plan of the palace buildings in which it is housed, when the authorities conceived the idea of excavating their cellars down almost to the foundations of the ponderous masonry. These were so deeply laid that the new cellar stack-rooms extend 48 feet below grade; nevertheless they are not only perfectly dry, well heated and abundantly ventilated, but they receive even considerable daylight by judiciously arranged areas and wells. Strange to say, they are excellent stack-rooms, and compel the serious consideration of the advisability of providing cellars more than usually deep, with abundant areas for natural lighting, to be completely finished and fitted up, however, only when the increase of the library shall have filled up the stack space above ground.

The delivery room, as we understand it, hardly exists on the Continent, and the English examples offer no suggestion of architectural value. The card catalog has not yet won general recognition abroad; and open shelving for public use seems to be almost unknown. In all these features of the planning of public libraries, as well as in provisions for the comfort of the staff, American practice is far ahead of anything we saw abroad. But for the purposes of a great central library

a valuable suggestion is offered in the provision made in many European libraries for the permanent exhibition of valuable manuscripts, rare volumes, prints, etc. Notable examples of this are seen in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library and the Hofbibliothek at Vienna. It is to be hoped that ample space will be allowed in the new Brooklyn building for this important function of a great library as a museum of the history and art of books.

III. With regard to *furniture and equipment*, many suggestions of detail were gathered during the trip relating to such devices as rolling or sliding stack sections (of which one type is used in the British Museum and another in the Zwinger Palace at Dresden); sliding card catalog cases (Dresden); hermetically sealed cases for rare books (Dresden); stack electric lights (Vienna); cases for exhibiting manuscripts (Vienna; Göttingen); and other like devices. But these belong more properly to the librarian's domain than to that of architecture.

IV. In *architectural and decorative design* the European libraries offer much that is interesting and suggestive, though little perhaps that is directly applicable to our problem. The splendid reading-room at Dresden and the monumental exterior of the University libraries at Dresden, Strasburg and Vienna; the impressive long façade of the celebrated Bibliothèque Ste. Genéviève at Paris, which "inspired" the exterior design of the Boston Public Library; the superb Hall of Manuscripts at Vienna; the impressive, if somewhat solemn and dusky gothic vaulted hall of the Rylands Library at Manchester; the monumental elegance of the interior of the University Library at Edinburgh, all suggest the varied possibilities of library architecture. Of all these examples, the Vienna Hall of Manuscripts, with its dignified but not overdone baroque architecture and the splendid frescoes on its vaulted ceilings, seems to your adviser the most directly suggestive for the purposes of our own problem—not by way of copying, but of inspiration. There is a tendency in our modern American library architecture towards stiffness and excessive formality; with rare exceptions our great libraries are lacking in warmth, color and expressiveness; if stately they are apt to be cold in effect; if not overwrought and extravagant they are apt to be severe and bare. Some departure from a too severe classical formalism, some enlivening of the interiors to make them more habitable, human and inviting, would add greatly to the attractiveness of many of them. Let halls and stairways be stately with marble and gilding if need be; but let the more habitable rooms rejoice in the more vital and human richness of historical and allegorical painting, with the freer lines of the less formal variations of the historic styles.

V. The last division of this report must

be devoted to the very important problem of the monumental handling of approximately triangular sites and of a great library on avenues having a decided grade. European cities are full of examples of such buildings, because few of them are laid out on a rectangular street plan. To the European architect converging streets offer peculiar architectural opportunities, which have been variously treated in different cases. In most instances the truncated narrow end of the block has been made the most important face by a specially rich architectural treatment. Two among the most monumental fountains in Europe decorate the ends of such "flat-iron" blocks—the stupendous Fontana di Trevi at Rome, and the rich Fontaine St. Michel in Paris. In Paris there are also two smaller examples of such fountains—the Fontaine Molière, on the Rue de Richelieu, and the Fontaine Cuvier, near the Jardin des Plantes. These are mentioned, not because a fountain would be appropriate in the case of the new library, but simply to show how valuable, to a European designer, is the opportunity afforded by the truncated end of a triangular block, and how eagerly it is seized upon for architectural effect.

In the majority of the most successful buildings, alike in France, Germany and Austria, thus situated at the intersection of converging streets, the truncated end is occupied by a circular or nearly circular pavilion, which is made the dominant feature of the composition. Familiar examples of this are the Grand Hotel and Cook's offices in Paris; in the Vaudeville Theatre the round pavilion decorates a right angle; the Central Hotel (Dresden) and an important building on the Albrechtsplatz in Vienna are other examples. Among other instances of a like treatment of important commercial buildings on a monumental scale is a bank building in Frankfurt—the Handelsbank; and the new Gaiety Theatre in London, although not satisfactory in its detailed handling, derives its chief architectural effect from the same device. More monumental in scale and character than any of these, however, are two of the Berlin museums—the Kaiser Friedrich Museum and the K. Museum für Völkerkunde (Ethnological Museum)—both of which present to the spectator approaching their narrower ends an imposing circular pavilion of the most monumental design. The library at Bâle has already been alluded to. In addition to these the Musée Guimet, in Paris, as well as its very similar sister building of the same name in Lyons, offers a good illustration, not, it is true, of impeccable architecture, but at least of an interesting use of the truncated end of a building between converging streets, to provide an important focal architectural feature, which dominates the design and furnishes the main entrance and vestibule to the

whole building. All these examples are of value, for they show that the mere fact that the narrowest face—the truncated end—of the new library is the one that faces the most important approach, i.e., the Plaza, so far from being an objection or a real difficulty, may be made the occasion of the most monumental and successful architectural treatment.

But the architect is not confined to this one solution of the problem. The new library is to be much larger than the buildings cited above, and if for any reason a vast and imposing circular pavilion should prove inadvisable, there are numerous other forms suggested by the buildings visited. The great Industrial Museum at Stuttgart, by Nickelmann, upon a plot very similar to the Brooklyn site, offers to the approaching spectator a façade of about 150 feet set between two circular pavilions by which the angles with the diverging side wings are masked—a treatment somewhat like that employed in Paris for the Magazins du Printemps. The composition of this building is unfortunately sacrificed in great degree to a restless confusion of detail, a common fault in German buildings. The mass is fine and the general effect good.

Of far more imposing effect and much greater dimensions is the new Town Hall, or Rathaus, at Leipzig, which stands upon a truncated triangular plot whose proportions approximate those of the Brooklyn library site. The terminal treatment is different from any of the other examples cited, and the architecture of a more picturesque character; carrying variety of treatment perhaps to an extreme. It is offered here not as a suggestion of type for the new library, but to show how varied are the possibilities of architectural treatment of a monumental building of this irregular plan, and how imposing and effective such a building may be. The openness of its site somewhat resembles that of the Brooklyn site, and the tall tower—an ancient tower with a modern top—though not an integral part of the Rathaus itself, combines pleasingly with the general mass, to which it offers an effective contrast.

Some of the photographs taken on the journey show the effective use made abroad of curved masses to terminate a building or to mediate between and unite diverging or converging wings. One of the most monumental and familiar examples of this is the Trocadéro auditorium, in Paris, forming the central feature of the great front towards the Seine; another is the segmentally curved front of the Liverpool Technical Schools; a third the Petit Palais, on the new Avenue des Invalides, which is on an irregular or trapezoidal plan, and has curved bays adorning its corner pavilions. Others are the Grand Palais, opposite the just-mentioned Petit Palais, terminated at either end by a broadly sweeping curve; the terminal pavilion of the

Musée Guimet, in Paris, already mentioned, and beyond it the handsome round pavilion of a typical apartment house of the more monumental sort; the Handelsbank, at Bâle, and the K. Amtsgericht, at Leipzig; the Paris Hippodrome, whose converging façades meet in a polygonal pavilion which would be very handsome if the domed roof had not been so cheaply finished; the Tonhalle, at Zürich, an example of a nearly circular hall or pavilion; and the Radcliffe Library, at Oxford, one of the finest of all examples of a circular pavilion, no less suggestive because it here happens to be an isolated building.

The question of the treatment of the *grade* of the new site is of fundamental importance though here placed at the end of the list. The impressive row of connected buildings in Liverpool, of which the Library, with its circular reading-room, forms the central feature and marks or masks the angular break in the street façade, stands upon a grade somewhat like that of Flatbush Avenue and the Parkway, and shows one method of handling the problem. But the finest solution is that adopted on the Albrechtsplatz, at Vienna, where the steep grade along the side of the Augustine monastery has been taken up by a very monumental terrace-embankment wall, treated with great architectural elegance. As the streets here converge, the conditions approximate those of the Brooklyn site, and offer a direct suggestion for the handling of the grading at this point, giving opportunity for a stately entrance (instead of a niche and fountain) with monumental steps leading to the upper level or garden in front of the front end of the library; while on either hand there might be doors leading to vaulted chambers under this terrace, or by corridors to the basement of the building beyond.

The libraries at Bâle, Cassel, Heidelberg and Amiens, the Leipzig Rathaus, and the stately stair-hall of the Stuttgart Industrial Museum show the variety of style in European libraries and public buildings, and raise the question of the relative propriety of a picturesque and of a monumental treatment for the problem in hand. In Germany the picturesque breaking up of mass and skyline is traditional, and is often very well done, though one cannot praise such details as the central bay of the new Heidelberg Library. The Cassel Library is, however, a charming building, and the Leipzig Rathaus very successful in its monumental effect. But in spite of German successes it would seem that the proximity of the massive and stately Brooklyn Institute and of the Memorial Arch imposes upon the designer of the new library the adoption of a stately classic handling of his building, or at least of one of the Renaissance versions of classic architecture. The great size of the building seems to demand large scale in the composition. But the

openness and the shape of the site, the proximity of the water tower and the purpose of the building, lend themselves to a freer handling of the detail than would be possible with a rigidly classic design, though they do not prohibit a severer purity of style. These conditions are so obvious that the decision may be safely left to the architect himself. Your adviser is seeking in these remarks merely to present the situation, not to dictate a design.

In conclusion, your adviser feels that the recent visit to European centers and monuments strengthens his conviction of the wisdom of the choice of the site, and confirms the opinion that it offers magnificent architectural opportunity for the handling of which the buildings visited abroad offer a great variety of the most interesting and useful suggestions, both in general and in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. F. HAMLIN,

Oct. 12, 1906.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES THROUGH NEW ZEALAND EYES

From the Wellington, N. Z., Times

THAT the United States of America lead the English-speaking world in library science may nowadays be taken as an axiom. Not only do some of the most impartial and best-informed English newspapers admit it, but we have in corroboration the experience, gained at first hand, of a man like Mr. McNab, the new Minister of Lands, whose observations in America all go to show the great advance which the people of the United States have made in library organization and management. Mr. McNab had only opportunity to examine the fringe of the subject. As he himself observes, a more thorough investigation is needed; and there is no doubt that if New Zealand workers in the domain of library science are to make our management of these institutions worthy the name, it is from America that we must draw not only the general principles, but the practical application of them. In Wellington we are a shockingly long way behind, because, for lack of elbow-room, our central municipal library has not been allowed to expand along its own lines, much less to develop along the more practicable and profitable modern lines of America.

Now that, for weal or woe, the libraries committee has decided to stick to the present building, and to add two more rooms, it is to be hoped that the precept and practice of the leading school of library science will be employed to make the rearrangement as effective as it can be within the enlarged space. In this connection, the Minister's suggestion that it would pay the library people of this

country to send a suitable representative to America might well bear good fruit. What is wanted is a man who will be not only prepared to look at the libraries, but to work in them, and learn by experience all those details of disposition, management and method that make a perfect machine. Then, sooner or later, New Zealand libraries must get down to bedrock and start out after the child and the primary school pupil, which is just what the American institutions are doing with conspicuous success. A fact that speaks volumes is that while the noiseless mechanical conveyer is handling the books in the Congressional Library at Washington, in the British Museum they still ply a laborious traffic with a lumbering trolley. New Zealand's preference to the motherland need not extend to preference in favor of obsolete methods of library management, and we trust that no time will be lost by our municipal authorities in bringing the Free Public Library up to date in the directions we have indicated.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE PRESS

Read by Herbert Olin Brigham at Rhode Island Library Association meeting

For some time I have been receiving clippings relating to Rhode Island library matters, and after the Narragansett Pier Conference there came over one hundred and sixty items, clipped from ninety newspapers published at sixty various points from Maine to Texas. Naturally the major portion of the reports were printed in Eastern papers, but those of Austin, Tex., New Orleans, and Sacramento, Cal., and Montreal, Canada, noted some phase of the conference. The papers of the Mississippi Valley received an occasional letter or printed a résumé of the meeting of 1906, and those of the Southern states, especially North Carolina, gave the A. L. A. some attention. The articles thus printed may be roughly divided into 11 classes: (1) Announcements. (2) News accounts. (3) General résumé of the convention. (4) Items regarding visits to local points. (5) Reports of special addresses. (6) Letters from and interviews with librarians. (7) Editorials. (8) Reading articles. (9) Personal notes relating to libraries. (10) Officers for next year. (11) Suggestions for the next conference.

The majority of the notices were less than a column, but the Providence papers, the Boston *Transcript*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Concord *Monitor*, and the New York *Evening Post* gave extended accounts of the proceedings, and in some cases verbatim reports of the principal addresses.

When one considers, however, the greater

distance and the lack of local interest, the Boston *Transcript* gave relatively greater attention to the subject. Before the conference a readable column article on the A. L. A. appeared, and a sympathetic editorial on the subject. During the library week a talented special writer represented the *Transcript* at the Pier, and the two departments "The Librarian" and "The Bibliographer" each alluded to the convention several times. The other Boston papers gave brief accounts of the daily doings, featuring the local addresses.

The Concord *Monitor*—which place, by the way, is the former home of President Hill—received a daily letter from the Pier, and devoted abundant space to the Conference, a total of six columns during the week. The Brooklyn *Eagle* in deference to the president of the A. L. A. gave full accounts, and the New York *Evening Post* printed a half column every day, in addition to two special articles of some length. Other journals which received telegraphic notes were the other New York dailies, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the two papers at Manchester, N. H., the *Mirror* and the *Union*. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* noted the fact that district meetings were to be held in the Southwest, and a few papers printed the list of officers for the ensuing year.

Several journals gave more or less space to the announcements of the convention, the papers of Providence and Brooklyn giving the largest amount.

A general résumé of the week at the Pier was noted by newspapers scattered throughout the country from Rutland, Vt., to Peoria, Ill. The Washington *Star* gave a most readable account of the week, filling a column. The papers of Richmond, Asheville and Charlotte gave reports of the Conference, giving the decision as to the place of the next meeting. The North Carolina papers congratulated Mrs. Ross, Miss Wallace and Mr. Randolph for their untiring efforts, and the newspapers of Richmond consoled themselves with the feeling that it was a compromise, and that Virginia would get one week of the convention.

The trips to Providence and Newport and the post conference to Nantucket brought forth notices from the Rhode Island newspapers and those of Fall River and New Bedford. The New Bedford *Standard* printed three insertions of the same article, with the heading "Librarians Here," doubtless believing that the journeys of the librarians had some popular interest.

Individual addresses called for some attention on the part of various papers, especially the home towns of the several speakers. Miss Olcott's paper was noted by the Pittsburgh press and by a long article in the New York *Evening Post*. Mr. Wright's discussion of library advertising elicited comment from his

home paper at St. Joseph, Mo. Miss Hunt's address on the "Children's library" was printed in part in the Brooklyn papers, as well as those of Utica, her former home. Mr. Bowerman's report on library binding received attention from the Washington *Star*, and President Hill's address was not only reported in full by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, but also by the Newark *Call* and the *Register* of Torrington, Ct., and "The Librarian" in the Boston *Transcript* discussed some significant points in the address. The Peoria *Journal* found Dr. Canfield's suggestion regarding books for immigrants worthy of notice, and the Lincoln *Journal* devoted an editorial to the subject. The report of the special committee on book-binding resulted in an editorial in the New York *Tribune* and an extended article in the New York *Sun*. The prevalence of women in library work was a subject of articles in the New York *Evening Post*, Baltimore *American* and St. Louis *Globe*, and of an editorial in the Columbus *Dispatch*. The topic of Children's Reading caused another Columbus paper to give editorial space to the subject, and the New York *Evening Post* devoted much space to a discussion of women's clubs and children's rooms. The *News*, of New Brunswick, N. J., printed an editorial with the caption "Too many books." The *Telegram*, of Youngstown, Ohio, made special note of Miss Stearns' paper and Dr. Canfield's address. The "Librarian," in the Middletown *Times*, noted a few amusing anecdotes of library work.

Gifts and bequests, especially those of Andrew Carnegie, were the cause of comment by several New England papers, notably the Springfield *Union*. The personal element played a large part in these clippings. The home-coming of some librarians in a small Western city was an event worthy of an extended newspaper account, and one finds recorded in perishable wood pulp paper the impressions of several librarians. The closing sentences of a "special" from the Pier to the Press of Muncie, Ind., is of interest: "The Narragansett country affords so many places of historic, romantic and picturesque interest that the Indiana party is much overworked in its attempt to both see and hear."

Many of the letters to the home papers are most readable. There may have been some that escaped the clipping bureaus, for we know that 47 persons promised the committee on publicity to send such a letter, and nothing like that number shows in the returns. In many cases the return of the wandering librarian was a subject of personal mention in the local sheet and occasionally the honors bestowed on this or that library official were a subject of home pride.

The leaders and sub-heads utilized by the papers showed most clearly the salient points of the Conference that appealed to those ex-

cellent judges of human nature, the newspaper men of the country. The headings which appeared during the opening days of the Conference indicated an interest in the large attendance. As one editor saw it, "The Pier was Besieged by Librarians," and another heading writer discovered that Providence was also besieged by this formidable body. The headings for Providence Day showed a sense of relaxation: "Librarians Take a Day Off," "Librarians on a Jaunt," "Librarians on Outing," "Librarians' Day of Pleasure," "Librarians Take Trips," and this sententious head, "Pleasure Now." The most laconic heading was the single word "Librarians." On the other hand, the newspapers must have thought that we accomplished something, for these headings appeared: "Librarians Make Reports and Talk," "Librarians at Work," "Celebration has no Effect at Narragansett Pier" (doubtless referring to the Fourth of July); this true statement, "Librarians Busy," and as a last farewell, "The Pier is Dull with the Librarians Gone."

Two amusing headings appeared in the *Concord Monitor*: "Watch Hill. This is the Password at the Librarians' Meeting," "Library Problems. National Association Busy at Narragansett Park," a not unnatural error when one considers that the celebrated trotting park was the home of book-makers.

Some of the headings were most mild in type, but frequently the newspaper man selected a telling sentence from some address for his leader: "Must Reach all Classes": H. G. Wadlin's Idea of Modern Libraries; "Librarians Wax Fat in Ease": Lindsay Swift Compares Proprietary and Public Institutions; "Too Much Trash in Children's Books"; "Yellow Journalism Cure: a Multiplication of Libraries the Antidote, says Lt. Gov. Jackson" (*N. Y. Times*, a paper not tinged with that color).

Dr. Canfield's discussion of "Books for the Immigrant" was particularly noticed, and probably attracted more attention than any other topic of the conference. As a rule we were called by our proper title, librarians; but the *Washington Star* dubbed us "book distributors." I, for one, object.

As a rule the accounts were accurate, and showed much care on the part of the several reporters, especially Dr. G. E. Wire and Mr. Congdon of the Associated Press. The interest shown by the Associated Press was partly due to the committee on publicity, which makes a report on p. 214 of the Conference Proceedings. They have made, as indicated by this report, a praiseworthy attempt to enlist newspaper interest; they have distributed 1600 reprints of papers delivered at the Conference of 1905; they have sent out 900 copies of library news letters to various journals and papers; they have compiled a list of 100 newspapers and magazines which would be likely to print library news, and

they have endeavored to have various papers establish a column or department relating to libraries. As a result 16 newspapers are listed, and half of these are represented in the collection of clippings. The committee asked 300 librarians and assistants to send a report of the Conference to his or her local paper, and 47 agreed to do so. As has been noted, comparatively few of these printed letters are included in the clippings.

The recommendations of the committee are most elaborate and cover a wide field of activity.

In conclusion: It is impossible to make comparisons with previous conferences in this matter of newspaper accounts, but it must be borne in mind the Narragansett Pier meeting was the second largest in the history of the Association; that the meeting was held in a populous section of the country, and in a territory which boasts of over 250 daily newspapers. With these considerations it is evident that too little space was given by the Eastern press to the meetings. While it may be admitted that the topics are frequently very technical and uninteresting to the general public, the high literary reputation of some of the speakers and the selection of topics of current interest should have caused the newspapers of the country to recognize more thoroughly the importance of the event.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS AN AID IN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

THE Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library issued under date of Nov. 29, 1905, the following circular letter, addressed "To the Ministers of Grand Rapids:"

"The Public Library is most anxious to serve in every possible way the churches and the social, philanthropic and educational organizations connected or affiliated with them. Through the Sunday school and the Sunday school teacher much of the best personal work of the church is carried on—the kind of work that counts for so much in the lives of the children. We wish to call your attention to the fact that the library has on its shelves a considerable collection of books of special interest to Sunday school workers. It will strengthen the work of your teachers if they will read some of these books. A list of them was published in the September bulletin of the library.

"The library is ready to prepare lists of books that will be directly helpful to the Sunday school teachers in the lessons that are taught in the schools—books relating to the life, times, and country that is being studied, as well as commentaries on the particular parts of the Bible under consideration. If you think your teachers would make any use of such a list we shall be very glad to send you in advance the references for each quar-

ter of the year if you will kindly indicate your desire for them and let us know the series of lessons that will be studied in your school. Should you prefer we should be very glad to have you help us select this list of references or to revise them before they are sent out. We would send one type-written copy for each quarter to those schools that wish them. We believe that such a series of references will encourage more study on the part of your Sunday school teachers, thereby strengthening their teaching, and at the same time it would enable them to use the library for such work to the very best advantage.

"We would call your attention to the memorial libraries which are sent free to sick or injured children, provided the child has no contagious disease. If you know of any such child at any time call up the children's librarian. A box of interesting books for a convalescent or shut-in child means many a happy hour in his home. Help us to find the boys and girls who need these sunshine boxes. There is no expense connected with it, the delivery being cared for by the library.

"For the historical collection of the library we should like to have you send us regularly programs, bulletins, and everything printed in connection with your church and its work. These things will be preserved in the library for all time and will be interesting and valuable to the historian in future generations, for such things are a part of the life of the city as it is to-day."

GREENSBORO (N. C.) PUBLIC LIBRARY: CARNEGIE BUILDING

THE Public Library of Greensboro, N. C., has had its usefulness many times increased by its removal, on Easter Monday, 1906, to the building generously donated by Mr. Carnegie. The exterior is of light brown pressed brick and sandstone except where granite is used for the steps of the entrance.

The main floor, which is entirely given to the library's use, is, in the opinion of many visitors, remarkably adapted both to climate and to economy of administration. The rooms, as the plan shows, are unusually large, and the assistant at the delivery desk has a complete view of the children's room on the north and of about two-thirds of the 67 feet of reading and reference room on the southern side.

The wood-work of the main floor is of oak in light finish to match the library furniture. The floors alone are of pine, that of the children's room and part of the delivery room being covered with cork. All furniture is very simply planned. Low shelving covers available wall space in the children's room and a dark green bulletin board of cork three feet wide, above the cases, gives the needed background for picture and poster. The children's tables are not stationary, and

there is a rolling partition above the arches for the needs of a story hour. Upon the most prominent wall space will be placed the words, adapted from Milwaukee's public library, "This room is under the protection of the children of Greensboro."

In the larger reading-room low shelving fills all wall space except that used by paper rack and magazine cases. Two large wall cases are placed in the reference alcove. The big open fireplace is perhaps the most popular feature of the room. The chandeliers, table lamps and wall lights of the entire building are in dull brass.

A bronze medallion of the benefactor, Mr. Carnegie, greets all visitors from the delivery room, as well as a bust of Shakespeare. A number of pictures and maps are placed on the walls of the main reading-room.

The work-room on the library floor is large and airy and connected with the receiving room below. The stack-room has a capacity of 19,000 volumes. The two front rooms in the basement are finished in pine and fitted for the use of clubs and various civic and educational bodies.

The history of the Greensboro Public Library previous to the occupancy of the new building may be summarized as follows:

A town canvass, led by the chairman of the state library committee, resulting in a general subscription of \$3000, was our "reason for being." The aldermen donated three rooms on the third floor of the city hall, and appointed, under the Scales Library Act, a board of six trustees to organize and control the new institution.

With the subscription fund the trustees paid for furniture, books and periodicals, the cost of cataloging under the Dewey decimal system, and of maintenance for three months. The library was formally presented to the city with speeches and enthusiasm, and started bravely on its way Feb. 5, 1902, with 1490 books, 250 public documents (not cataloged), 32 periodicals and 3 daily papers.

Beginning with May, 1902, \$36 in money was furnished by the city to aid the library's monthly expenses; but this amount was increased in March, 1903, to \$100, and continued, with lights and heat, until Nov., 1905, brought the first payment of the promised 10 per cent. on the cost of our Carnegie building, or \$250 per month.

The fund we have been able to use for books has varied, of course, with our changing fortunes, and, happily for the cause, a number of valuable books have been donated; but we managed in 1904 to spend \$402.38 for books and \$135.40 for periodicals and papers; in 1905, with a slightly larger income against the expenses of moving, additional janitor service and supplies, we spent for both books and periodicals \$484.

The library now faces the untried propositions of light and heat, both likely to revolu-

tionize our ideas of a proportionate book fund as achieved under the conditions of the old income.

The library is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., except during the months of June, July and August, when, opening at 10 o'clock, it closes at 7 in the evening. Two people divided the labor of administration for nearly four years, but in September, 1905, another assistant was provided.

In our catalog department we use a typewriter and Library of Congress cards in all cases where obtainable.

Book selections are determined by a committee of six, appointed by the trustees and not included in their number. To this committee the librarian submits her own recommendations and all others filed in the library for such purpose, and she can place no order for book or magazine except with their approval of its contents. They really carry entire responsibility for the character of the library's wares and to them all complaints are referred.

For the first two years the circulation was more than 2000 volumes per month, allowing only one book on each card; for lack of popular books in the third and fourth years this figure was lowered, but the character of the circulation had changed from 95 per cent. to 77 per cent. fiction, the daily attendance from 125 to 150, the value of the magazine indexes had begun to tell, and we had made our beginning in reference work.

We now have 3000 borrowers and 2912 books, including 370 non-circulating reference books and not including 365 public documents (not cataloged) or our Bodley service (usually about 200 volumes). We have 72 current magazines, 300 volumes of old magazines, 1033 pamphlets and 7 daily papers. Our monthly circulation now averages 2314, with a daily attendance of 100 in midsummer and more than 225 the rest of the year, and the librarians' aid has been asked in as many as 223 instances in our reference work during a single month.

That the library has been able, with such small resources, to win the patronage of students has been our greatest pleasure and encouragement. It is due in part to gifts of periodicals and use of state and government publications, but most of all to the fact that our trustees have never refused to supply the best working tools as they are needed to improve the library service. We believe that the A. L. A. index is worth its price to any little library "zealous of good works," because it unlocks the reports of the Bureau of Education.

Among our discouragements the greatest by far have been the inadequate supply of fiction and the appalling wear and poor binding in both fiction and juvenile works. We have tried the Bodley service as a temporary relief in the first case, but the greater problem of wear still "brings to us fresh dismay."

A few weeks ago we entered upon our first experience with the Chivers binding.

Greensboro had its beginning in 1808 and now numbers a population of 23,000, more than twice what it possessed in 1900. Long a town of schools and churches, it has suddenly become a railroad, manufacturing and commercial center, and all its streets bear evidence to the abounding life of a new and prosperous South.

The library endeavors to co-operate loyally with every local interest. Its best work must always be done for the schools, but the newly organized County Historical Association has made its home with us. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Art Club, the Music Club and the County Medical Society all hold their meetings in the library building. The Daughters of the Confederacy contribute manuscript and pictures for the honor of the "man in gray," the State Audubon Society lends its valuable books of nature study, and the literary clubs all file their programs with the library as soon as printed.

Our book fund does not yet justify any special appeal to the industrial public, and no lecture course will be attempted this year; but we hope, through plans almost matured, to compass the needs for a story hour and a boys' fraternity copied from the successful one of Camden City.

BETTIE D. CALDWELL, *Librarian.*

THE KRUPP LIBRARY AT ESSEN, PRUSSIA

THE Kruppsche Bücherhalle, in Essen-Ruhr, is an important development of the new library movement in Germany, and, as was said in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December, 1905, it has its lesson for other countries as well. That portion of Reyer's "Fortschritte der volksthümlichen bibliotheken" (Leipzig, 1903) which relates to it has been reprinted in pamphlet form, with statistics of use from March 1, 1899, to Feb. 28, 1906. The following summary of this pamphlet brings out some interesting facts.

When the library was projected, fears of ill success were expressed, based on the supposed want of interest on the part of the "plain people." But the use of the library from the very beginning exceeded all expectations. The necessity for widening the scope of the institution became apparent, additional means were granted by the Krupp firm, and the library has grown from 7500 volumes to 51,750 (of which two-fifths consist of extra copies). Two-fifths of the volumes are in circulation at the same time, and the readers number 13,450 (out of a possible 34,850), who drew 388,001 volumes during 1905-06. This result is unique in Germany. Many "volksbibliotheken" are formed with worn-out or cast-off books and under censorious restrictions. Not so at Essen. There is no attempt to influence the reader. It is

a fundamental rule here that every user of the library must leave the building with a happy face. The attendants must find a way to satisfy demands, for there is hardly any which cannot be met in some way. The reader must feel that he is sure to be cheerfully helped. The librarian must drop his learned air and strive simply to aid.

The library's stock of books is carefully selected, and only the best are added. This applies to *belles lettres* as well; in which field not only modern authors, but the German classics also, are steadily drawn by the workmen. The desire for entertainment after the work of the day, through a work of fiction, is justifiable, and it is no result to be ashamed of that the use of this kind of literature in the Krupp library amounts to 50 or 60 per cent. of the circulation.

The best means of increasing the use of the library appears to be by the development of the juvenile section. In this department the increase from 7961 volumes drawn in the first year to 84,340 in the seventh, is significant. And these children remain regular readers. It is to be noted that very many of the least intelligent workmen have of their own choice turned their attention to juvenile literature, "a proof of the . . . sensible manner in which . . . this library is used." As is known, the one- or two-book system is not enforced here; the reader draws as many books as he wishes. This liberty has not been abused; only two volumes were lost in four years. "Perhaps these successes are to be regarded as an educational result." The business runs smoothly; the reader returning books and asking for new ones is kept from one minute to one and a half; in rush hours not more than three to five minutes. The work is systematized to the smallest detail; each worker is responsible down to the errand boy. As to the rules of the library, they were drawn up for certain purposes and a certain public. One rule will not hold good for all. That is one of the reasons why the usefulness of popular libraries is not everywhere uniform. Libraries are arranged according to certain systems which are defended as though there were things in library economy which absolutely could not be done otherwise.

The main aim kept in view in the preparation of the catalog is that it may never fail, even if it is a question of immediately indicating a single essay contained in a collection, the author of which does not come to the mind.

"As to the rest, the intention of the management, to serve all in the manner of the American libraries, has proven useful. The literature which is not out daily, but remains for the reader demanding quality, forms the necessary backbone of a public library which deals with broad masses of the people. Only the very heaviest scientific literature may be excluded."

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

29TH ANNUAL MEETING

THE 29th annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held this year at Bradford, Sept. 3-7. About 200 members and delegates, including several American librarians, were present at the opening session on Monday, Sept. 3, and in the evening were entertained at a reception by the mayor and mayoress of Bradford.

On Tuesday morning the members were formally welcomed at the Cartwright Memorial Hall in Lister Park by the mayor on behalf of the corporation, and by Mr. Alderman J. S. Toothill on behalf of the public libraries and art gallery committee. The president for the coming year, Sir William H. Bailey (Salford), then delivered his inaugural address. Speaking of the great progressive movements that had marked different periods, he stated his conviction that one of the greatest triumphs of the age of Queen Victoria had been the Free Libraries Act. Up to the present time this act has been adopted in 203 cities and boroughs, which control about 600 libraries. There are now in the free libraries of this kingdom 5,809,196 volumes, and probably nearly 50,000,000 readers used those free libraries last year. Can any one doubt the refining influence of this literature? One good example of the increase of education and intelligence among the working classes is found in the societies and institutions they manage themselves, without any form of patronage; witness the friendly societies, and the Co-operative Society of Manchester, with its turnover of about £20,000,000 a year for goods, its banking cash turnover of more than £100,000,000, and its great contributions to its own libraries, to education and charity. And all its members are working folk. It is not enough to mention the working classes alone as an evidence of improved education and the influence of free libraries. The libraries are for all classes. We often forget those who by pluck, natural genius, and hard work have repaired a defective education, and now occupy great positions as manufacturers and merchants. In the industrial world no man or master is of much value to himself who is ignorant of the literature of his trade. The Library Association for a long time past has devoted much consideration to the increased use of free libraries for education, industry, and industrial art. Progress has been made, excellent work done, and educational authorities are joining in the movement. The municipality now has control of both free libraries and public education. Referring to the Forney Libraries of Industrial Art, established in the working-class districts of Paris, the especial aim of which is to keep on the shelves of each all material of interest to the

particular trade of the district, the president urged that these libraries be imitated in the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the great aim of making the libraries strengthen the nation's commercial position.

The first paper on the program was "A survey of the public library movement in Bradford," by Mr. M. E. Hartley (Bradford). Mr. Scrutton followed with a "History of the Bradford Library and Literary Society," and Mr. C. A. Federer gave an account of the "Bradford Mechanics' Institution Library." Mr. J. Daykin (Yorkshire Union of Institutes) dealt with "Village libraries, with special reference to Yorkshire."

After being entertained at luncheon by the mayor, the members met at an afternoon session to discuss public libraries and education, as well as the somewhat distantly related question of bookbinding leathers. The first subject was introduced by Councillor R. Roberts (chairman of Bradford education committee) in a paper on "The relation of public libraries to the present system of education." "The leather question" was dealt with by Dr. J. Gordon Parker (Herold's Institute, Bermondsey), and his remarks gave rise to an interesting and practical discussion on the best leathers and methods of detecting defective preparation of the skins.

The proceedings were resumed on Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, when Mr. H. W. Fovargue (Hon. Solicitor to the Association) submitted his views on "Library legislation for county areas," and incidentally referred to the new Public Libraries Bill which the Association is promoting, and which, among other points, proposes that libraries shall be relieved from the payment of local rates, that the Act shall be extended to counties, and, moreover, that the present limitation of the rate to one penny shall be removed. A resolution, "That this meeting approves of the principles of the Public Libraries Bill drawn up by the Council," was carried.

Mr. J. McKillop (London School of Economics) then dealt with "The present position of London municipal libraries, with suggestions for increasing their efficiency." There are in London about 85 libraries and branches supported by rates raised by 25 out of 28 metropolitan boroughs. The suggestion was that a central loan collection of the more expensive books specially useful to the university student should be formed, and that these books should be issued free of charge, for use at home, through local libraries. The cost was estimated roughly at £60,000 spread over ten years, with an annual charge for administration of about £5000 after four or five years. Mr. L. Inkster, Mr. L. Stanley Jast, Mr. H. D. Roberts, Mr. Doubleday, and others favored the idea of a central authority. A resolution requesting the Council to consider the question was carried.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. James Roberts invited a large party to meet the members at a garden party in their beautiful grounds at Milner Field, Saltaire.

In the evening the annual report of the Council was submitted at a business meeting. The Council were able to announce an increase in the membership, but the number of deaths during the year had been unhappily large, including that of Dr. Richard Garnett. The Association had been officially represented at the inaugural ceremonies of several new libraries. The first of the three local conferences authorized by the Cambridge meeting in continuation of the work of the public education and public libraries committee was held at Birmingham on May 3, by kind invitation of the Lord Mayor, who presided over the meeting. Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., had promised to take charge of the bill to amend library legislation proposed by the Council. The Council drew attention to the great and increasing success of the work of the education committee; over one hundred students entered for the last examination, being more than double the number of the previous year. Correspondence classes in library history and administration and in cataloging had been conducted by Mr. Brown and Mr. Quinn, and had been taken advantage of very largely by assistants outside London. Courses of lectures in cataloging, classification, library history, and library administration had been delivered at the London School of Economics and Political Science. In consequence of his appointment to the librarianship at Brighton, Mr. H. D. Roberts had been obliged to resign his office as Hon. Secretary, and the Council expressed their thanks for the valuable services rendered by him during ten years. Nearly the whole edition of 1000 copies of "Leather for libraries," prepared by the Sound Leather Committee, had been sold. Satisfactory progress had been made during the past year in the cataloging of the library of the Association, now conveniently housed at the London School of Economics. The report, balance-sheet, and accounts were received and adopted.

The whole of Thursday was devoted to the important technical subjects of classification, cataloging, bookbinding, and professional education. In a paper on "The development of classification" Mr. E. A. Savage (Wallasey) criticised the separation of geography from history and the keeping of biographical literature apart in subject classification. The relative functions of classification and cataloging were often confused. The formation of an advisory board on cataloging and classification was recommended by Mr. T. Aldred (Southwark). Mr. Cyril Davenport (British Museum) followed with a lantern lecture on the history of bookbinding in England, and, aided by a fine series of pictures of beautiful

specimens, described the characteristic work of the great English bookbinders from the ninth century to the present time.

In the afternoon Mr. H. D. Roberts dealt with "The education of the librarian: elementary stage," and Mr. E. A. Baker (Woolwich) with the advanced stage of the same subject. "The Thomas Greenwood Library at Manchester" was described by Mr. W. E. A. Axon (Manchester), and "The Library of the Association at the London School of Economics" by Mr. E. W. Hulme. The proceedings then came to an end.

During the meeting a model bindery for a library, including leathers, arranged by Mr. Douglas Cockerell (Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son) was exhibited, and also a collection of the best books of 1905 and 1906, formed with the kind co-operation of the principal publishers. A classified and annotated list of these books was on sale. In the evening the usual annual dinner of the Association took place at the Midland Hotel, and on Friday there was a whole-day excursion to Farnley Hall, Ilkley, and Bolton Abbey, which wound up a well-attended and successful meeting.

LIBRARY WEEK AT TWILIGHT PARK, N. Y., SEPT. 24-OCT. 1, 1906

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held at Squirrel Inn, Twilight Park, in the Catskill Mountains, with an attendance of 155, the largest on record, with the exception of last year, when the A. L. A. Council, Publishing and Executive Boards and the Library Institute met at the same time and place. Seven states were represented, with the District of Columbia and the Province of Quebec. The attendance from New York state was most gratifying, as the Narragansett Pier conference had been attended by so large a number of librarians that an increase in attendance at the state meeting was unexpected. 24 representatives of small libraries in the state were present.

The first session was held on Monday evening, Sept. 24, the president, Miss Mary W. Plummer, in the chair. There were 115 persons present. The president called the meeting to order with a stone gavel—the gift of Dr. A. S. Steenberg, of Denmark. Miss Plummer introduced Mr. Eastman, who spoke interestingly of Twilight Club, Twilight Park and Squirrel Inn, and directed to favorite walks and drives.

The Report of the treasurer was read.

Mr. Eastman read the gratifying Report of the committee on library institutes, showing that 29 library round table meetings had been held, bringing together during the year 402 persons representing 194 libraries, an advance of more than 50 per cent. on the number reached by the institutes of the previous year.

The committee recommended the continuance for another year of this plan of small and informal gatherings with the supervision of an appointed visitor at each, and presented the following resolutions:

1. We are gratified with the report of the committee on library institutes that in 29 library round table meetings in different parts of the state there have been brought together during the past year, 402 persons representing 194 libraries, an advance of 50 per cent. on the number reached by the 88 institute meetings of the previous year, and we recommend the continuance for another year of this plan of numerous and small informal gatherings with the supervision of an appointed visitor at each.

2. We urge upon librarians who have not attended round table meetings to avail themselves of future opportunities to do so, assuring them that, even if it costs an effort to be present and to contribute to the success of these neighborly gatherings, they will be abundantly repaid, not only by a wider acquaintance with library methods, but also by the new light in which their work will be placed, by the new spirit in which it will be done, and by the sympathy of new found friends.

3. We call the attention of library trustees to the advantage which comes to the library in the stimulus and new interest gained by the librarian in such meetings, an advantage which is amply sufficient to justify on their parts the allowance of time and the expense necessary to secure such attendance.

4. We would encourage the frequent meeting of small groups of librarians whenever convenient and without regard to the plans of the state committee, promising cordial assistance to all such gatherings as the occasion is made known to our officers or committee.

5. We recommend that librarians who find it possible to do so, invite neighboring school librarians to visit them occasionally on a Saturday for consultation on library work, and the committee is instructed to include this feature in its plans for the state.

6. We urge upon the officers of local library clubs, organized in connection with the institute movement, the importance of continuing the club organization as the basis and rallying point for the more scattered work of round tables, and we recommend a club meeting once a year in the fall or early winter with a distinct appeal to public interest in the place where it is held.

7. The committee on library institutes is authorized to pay from the funds of the association the expenses of its work for the coming year.

8. The committee on library institutes is authorized to print 500 copies of its annual report and send a copy to each public library in the state.

Mr. Eastman also read the Report of the committee on legislation.

The committee on reading lists and on publicity made no report.

The president appointed the following committees to report at a later session: *Resolutions*—Mr. R. R. Bowker, Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick and Miss Isabel E. Lord; *Nominations*—Mr. Frank P. Hill, Miss Mary L. Davis and Miss Waller I. Bullock.

Miss Plummer delivered the president's address, a summary of which follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

We find ourselves in this, the sixteenth year of the State Association's existence, meeting among new surroundings and under new auspices, not less favorable to enjoyment than heretofore and perhaps more favorable to steady and significant work.

The natural tendency of all such bodies as this, as they grow older, is to draw the line a little closer around those who formed the original nucleus with its earlier additions, and to consider these the body itself, a tendency which must be continually resisted, if good, extensive, living work is to be accomplished.

The State Association, including or, at least, designed to include, all sorts and sizes of libraries, owes a duty to the very smallest as to the very largest. By meeting this year in a more accessible spot, the Association gives earnest of its desire to be inclusive and comprehensive.

It is a vital question, I think, whether we should not meet each year in a different part of the state, in order to bring attendance within the reach of the most remote and isolated libraries. At the recent A. L. A. meeting at Narragansett Pier, this was emphasized as desirable and almost necessary by Miss Stearns, Miss Downey and others. It has been stated that the representation of the small libraries of the state in this Association is less than ever before and has been steadily declining for some years.

Because of the knowledge of this condition it has seemed desirable that we should consider briefly this evening the functions of the state library association in this state or any other.

There are two views that may be taken. We must all admit that in one sense such an association is not an authoritative body. It has neither legislative nor executive power, and as a volunteer body, it has no official standing. As to its value in creating and moulding public and professional opinion and bringing legislation to pass—that depends altogether on the character and reputation of the specific association.

If it fully represents the library interests of the state, to the remotest corner, and represents them well, it can exert an indirect and pervasive influence that may bring many things to pass, provided it sees its duty to be in that direction.

The other view—and some of you may think the truer view—is that a state association has nothing to do with legislation, with general reforms and improvements, that it is only a volunteer assembling of the librarians of the state for individual professional improvement and the exchange of ideas.

To adapt Terence to our use, "We are librarians and nothing that concerns librarians is alien to us," or, at least, nothing should be. I submit that we, as an association, have had a very good time at our meetings, that we have had some good papers and discussions, that we have appointed numerous committees and made valuable acquaintances, and that a few people have worked very hard and faithfully to make the working part of the meetings successful, but, with the exception of the library institutes, have we brought anything to pass that affects the general library interests of the state? Is it not a good moment for us to cast an eye over the field and see where, with the good will and co-operation of the state officials, we can best apply our energies, making the association a positive power for good throughout the entire state?

As a preliminary to action there should be acquaintance with the situation, and I have no doubt the State Library could and would supply us not only with affirmative but negative information. To read always of what has been done without knowing what remains to be done is pleasant and encouraging, but it is likely to land one finally in a sort of blind man's paradise where exertion seems needless.

As to definite work to be done, perhaps some of you are saying "for instance?" A work which is in its infancy in this state, as in many others, is destined, in my belief, to hold the center of the stage during the greater part of the coming decade. This is the work in the normal schools in the interests of bibliography and librarianship—the inclusion in the normal course of such subjects as the management of school libraries and, more important still, the use of libraries in schools as aids to study and culture. I am telling no secret when I say that a large proportion of the young persons who go to our normal schools go there with very little knowledge of books other than their school books, and some of them, I regret to say, go out of the normal school without having added seriously to their book acquaintance. Naturally, when they begin to teach they cannot give what they have not got.

What can the State Library Association do here? Draw into its meetings as many educators as possible, go to their meetings with a "concern" to speak, call their attention to the schools that are taking the lead in the work, if they have not already remarked it, and, in short, cry as loud in the wilderness as possible until attention is attracted to and fixed on this point.

The libraries of the public institutions of

the state, penal, reformatory, etc., have never, so far as I know, attracted the interest of the Association, immense and important as is the field they offer for investigation. Iowa has taken the most advanced step in regard to these libraries by placing them all in the charge of a state visitor—a trained, experienced woman librarian, who is to be responsible for the quality and fitness for their respective institutions of all these book-collections, influential over the lives of the criminal and delinquent classes. Are we ready to enter upon the question of our responsibility here, after making due investigation of the facts?

The various reformatory institutions for children and young people, those for defective and neglected children, in city and country—what are their book resources? what the value of them for character-training? what the nature of their use? How much do we know about this?

Has the importance of books for convalescents, for incurables and for the blind impressed the hospitals and asylums of the state sufficiently? If not, can we, as an association, do anything to deepen and extend the impression?

How are our foreign-born population supplied with books outside the great cities where their case has forced itself on the authorities? Is there anything we can do as an association to further their interests, both by inducing in them a desire for an education in things American and by preventing them from losing touch with their own best literature and history?

The Report of the committee on library institutes has been heard, and I think we shall agree that the institute, as hitherto carried on, has been rather a large tool for individual work, and that the plan of work for the past year comes nearer the thing needed and desired. Ought not the Association to consider the possibility of state instructorships or some equivalent offices to whose services at any time the small library would have a certain right and on whom it might call, up to a certain point, without the fear of trenching upon time and strength belonging to others?

The era of volunteer work must always be gone through in any reform or improvement, but it is not the time of the greatest progress, because it lacks unity, concentration, harmony and persistence along settled lines. The sooner the occasional enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of volunteer work can be harnessed for steady road work and take on the character of duty, the better for the work.

As an unofficial body the State Association is not bound to any unwieldy or complicated machinery, its membership is constantly kept alive by new, young and energetic blood, it voices the current feeling and the current con-

viction as a stationary body could not always do. If it sees signs that any part of the library interests of the state are becoming, as it were, vested interests, that any library function is crystallizing into rigidity, the Association is at liberty to "shake things up" in free and full discussion.

I hope my setting forth of the work in which this Association may take a hand, if it will, either as a promoter or an actual participant, has not made anyone tired in anticipation. If the prevailing feeling is that we are not a "working" body and that we do enough if we help one another individually out of our little difficulties once a year, the majority rule is to be respected; but I suspect the minority will continue to see visions and will keep quietly hammering away until some of the visions come true.

Upon motion of Mr. Hill, the recommendations suggested in the president's address were referred to the Executive Board, that definite action might be taken.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Tuesday evening session opened with a large attendance. The president enumerated the subjects of the evening and introduced Miss Helen E. Haines, who read a paper on "The effect of civil service on library efficiency," printed elsewhere in this issue.

The subject was discussed by Mr. R. R. Bowker, who gave a brief history of the civil service reform movement.

Mr. Hill pursued the subject by reading a paper prepared by Miss E. V. Baldwin, of the Brooklyn Public Library. It maintained that, while civil service examinations and rules do not always result in the appointment of the one most competent, they do exclude the absolutely unfit. Such rules, therefore, afford protection. The real difficulty with any municipal scheme is that library assistants are often unwilling to submit to an examination open to general competition, and that to arrange for special positions, to have others exempt from examination, to secure promotion of the deserving, requires too much time. The examination questions do not always pertain to the duties of the particular position to be filled. One great difficulty of the Brooklyn Public Library when under municipal control was in securing janitors. While the civil service rules safeguard appointments, they make it difficult to dismiss an incompetent assistant. Since becoming a private corporation, with full power to make appointments, the Brooklyn Public Library has prepared a scheme of library service. This provides for the graded and non-graded. Examinations in graded service are competitive except in cases of transfer from one department to another in the same grade, or when there is no one in the eligible list available and suitable. Promotions and increase of salary are based upon qualifications

rather than mere length of service. Graduates of library schools and assistants for other libraries, after examination, are eligible for appointment to graded service, according to their experience. This "scheme" has been in force for two years and has met the requirements.

Miss Jessie F. Hume, of the Queen's Borough Library, discussed the subject from the point of her own experience with the municipal civil service.

The president then introduced Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Library Commission, who read a paper on "Problems of a small town library," printed elsewhere in this issue.

After a full discussion by Mr. Bowker, Miss Hinsdale, Miss Lord, Mr. Peck, the reader of the paper, and others, the meeting adjourned.

On the opening of Wednesday evening's session, Miss Plummer introduced Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, and suggested that while we talk of buying and lending, charging and discharging books, circling around them continually, we seldom talk of the books themselves, and stated that Mr. Bostwick in his paper, "The love of books as a basis for librarianship," would remedy this deficiency.

Mr. Bostwick found analogies between the love for human beings and the love of books. The book is made up of soul, body and clothes. The true lover is he who loves the soul. He would rather have a little old dog-eared copy of his favorite author than a mediocre production that is a typographic and artistic masterpiece. Love of books is preeminently a characteristic of civilized man. The very existence of a library presupposes a love of books, and it should be not only a qualification but an absolute prerequisite for entrance upon librarianship. Some avowed book lovers confuse a love of books with a love of reading. A real love of books is betrayed rather than announced. This is perhaps why it is so little considered among the modern qualifications of librarianship. Love of one's work becomes a simple matter when there is a love of the subject matter of that work. All work consists of a series of acts, which taken apart from their relationship are unimportant and uninteresting, but which acquire importance and interest from those relationships. Association with book lovers will often awaken a love for books, and mere contact with books themselves may do it. Our open shelves have brought it about in thousands. The busy assistants at the desk may in a word convey the fact that a body of workers are personally interested in books and eager to arouse it in others. To test ourselves we may put the question, What would the world be to us without books?

Miss C. M. Hewins, of Hartford (Conn.)

Library, could not be present, and her paper was read by Miss J. A. Rathbone.

A good many times a year a girl applies for a library position, so writes Miss Hewins, because she has a great love of books. This love usually consists of having read a few historical novels so carelessly that she places *Ivanhoe* in the 16th century and Richard Carvel's visit to London in the reign of James the Fourth. She is always told that she needs several years more of school, and the habit of careful and attentive reading before she is ready for library work. On the other hand, a woman well acquainted with several languages and a student of the best literature, made an entire failure of an annotated finding-list for a Sunday-school library because she lacked executive ability and the power of adapting herself to new conditions.

The writer referred to her own childhood, the favorite poems and the people that were so real to her as she again turned the pages of Mrs. Lowell's "Gleanings from the poets"; closing with the statement that the love of that one book and the roads leading out from it had proved a fair basis for librarianship.

Mr. Adam Strohm reviewed the same subject, and Miss Lord emphasized some points of Mr. Bostwick's paper.

"Women's clubs and libraries in New York state" was the subject of the paper read by Miss Anna H. Perkins, librarian of the Ilium Public Library. After touching upon the history of women's clubs, she detailed the good work that has been done in the numerous cases where the club has preceded the library. In many instances the library owes its existence to the local club, that has raised money for its maintenance by the giving of lectures, concerts, suppers, drills, book parties, rummage sales and like entertainments, because the good people of the village would have refused to sign a subscription paper. Club women not only support the little library, but often give their services to keep it open until it can afford a paid librarian. A report from the chairman of the library committee of the State Federation of Clubs showed that generous donations of money and books had been made from 1901 to date. Clubs more than any other organizations support libraries because they cannot do without books. A large percentage of the circulation of solid books is due to their use by club members. On the other hand, libraries have done much for clubs. The librarian is usually an active member and gives valuable assistance.

Miss Myrtilla Avery, of the Department of Educational Extension, State Library, led the discussion.

The chair asked if it would not be desirable, in view of the good work done by the clubs for New York state, as set forth by Miss Perkins, that the Association send a

message of recognition to the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Eastman spoke of the department of picture work at the State Library, termed visual instruction, and gave directions for borrowing the lantern slides and accompanying lectures.

Miss Plummer said that the Pratt Institute Library School had prepared club programs during the past year, which had been and would be lent for club work.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fourth session, Friday evening, Sept. 28, 1906. The president called for the Report of the auditing committee. The committee reported that the treasurer's report was found correct, and recommended that the constitution be so revised that the fiscal year be the calendar year so far as memberships are concerned. Upon motion of Mr. Eastman, it was decided to have a committee of three appointed to revise the constitution.

Miss Lord read the report of the committee on resolutions as follows: "The New York Library Association records its sense of bereavement in the death of Mr. Henry L. Elmendorf, who was long a member of the Association, and who served it not only in the presidency, but in many successive offices, and in all with abiding faithfulness. His service to the Association cannot be measured in words, but is recorded in the results of his labors as our co-worker. His thoughtfulness and kindness made his associates his friends, and these qualities endeared him not least to those who were newcomers in library work and in the Association. Because of these qualities our loss is personal as well as professional. To our associate, Mrs. Elmendorf, we send from this conference our deepest sympathy in her personal grief." The resolution was adopted by a standing vote.

"The New York Library Association records its belief that so important a public work as the Ecclesiastical Records, a recently completed New York State publication, should have the valuable material therein contained made accessible to students by a full index and trust that an appropriation will be granted to the state historian for this purpose.

"The New York Library Association expresses to the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs its grateful appreciation of the part taken by women's clubs throughout the state in the formation and encouragement of public libraries, and of the service and support club members have given to library work.

"The New York Library Association assembled at its annual conference sends greetings to Herr Andreas Steenberg, and hearty thanks for his expression of friendliness in his gift to the Association of a unique and beautiful gavel.

"The New York Library Association extends its thanks to the Twilight Park Association for the privileges granted to its members during its annual conference; to the hostesses of Squirrel Inn, the headquarters of the conference, for their unfailing attention and thoughtful kindness; and to the other inns of the Park for their several courtesies."

The committee on nominations submitted its report and the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the following officers, who were then declared elected to serve for the coming year:

President, Walter L. Brown, Public Library, Buffalo;

Vice-president, J. I. Wyer, Jr., N. Y. State Library, Albany;

Secretary, Miss Theresa Hitchler, Public Library, Brooklyn;

Treasurer, Edwin W. Gaillard, Public Library, New York;

Member of Committee on legislation, A. E. Bostwick;

Member of Committee on institutes, A. L. Peck.

The secretary then read the following recommendations of the Executive Board for definite action on the suggestions embodied in the president's address:

Part I.

- (1) The New York Library Association at its annual meeting, at Twilight Park, voted it desirable that the Education Department of New York state should prepare and have published a detailed and minute statement, in form convenient for reference, of the library conditions of the state;
- (2) further, the New York Library Association calls the attention of the State Education Department to the need of an investigation of and report on the libraries of the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the state, and suggests the provision of further facilities for this work if present ones are not sufficient;
- (3) further, the Association expresses to the State Education Department its sense of the desirability of ample facilities for the work of organization and reorganization of the smaller libraries of the state and for the founding of libraries in localities without free library resources.
- (4) Recommended that representatives of the educational organizations of the state be invited to attend the next meeting of the Association and take part in its discussions.
- (5) Recommended that the Association request the Normal Principals' Council to receive at its convenience a committee of the New York Library Association, to present a communication from the Association relative to the teaching of the use

of books in the normal school courses of the state.

- (6) That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to carry out either by themselves or through committees named by them the above recommendations.

Part 2.

- (1) Recommended that the annual meetings of the New York Library Association be bound to no particular place, but that the Association meet next year, if possible, somewhere in the Catskill region in the same week of the year.
- (2) Recommended that meetings continue one week in length, but that the more important features of the program be scheduled for the first three days, in order that members having but a few days at their disposal may still have the benefit of the more interesting sessions.

A discussion followed which resulted in part 1 being adopted entire, and part 2 being referred to the new Executive Board.

Upon motion of Mr. Hill, the report of the committee on institutes was deferred until the next session.

Mr. W. F. Seward, librarian of the Public Library of Binghamton, gave an address on a "Plan of systematic advertising for small libraries." There is often a discouraged feeling in the air that only a large library with its staff can do effective work; that the small library can only imitate the large library. The small library, in proportion to its equipment, in proportion to the population can do more than a large library. In a small community personality counts and favors are gratefully received, while in a large city much is lost in the great momentum of the mass. Some small libraries are too genteel to do business, and remind one of a country parlor that is only opened on state occasions. I suggest that if a small library is worth more it will get more money. I would urge advertising. As a preliminary for advertising, study your local conditions. What important problems are your citizens discussing? In buying books, consider your retail merchants, analyze your manufactures and industries, and in buying books have the courage of your imagination. In order to carry out plans for advertising, use organizations already existing. Use their bulletin boards as well as the hotels and stores. Invite co-operation and freely use the village newspaper. Invite co-operation from everybody and tolerate dictation from nobody. Do not make your library an annex to a woman's club. Have a free lecture course and use lantern slides. Take advantage of opportunities and your library, however small, shall become an intellectual center radiating light.

Mr. C. W. Andrews, the president of the American Library Association, extended a cordial invitation to the next meeting of the

A. L. A. He outlined attractively the opportunities offered by the conferences for association, for exchange of thought, and for travel.

The president opened the session on Saturday evening by appointing Mr. W. R. Eastman, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, and Miss Mary L. Davis a committee of three to revise the constitution.

Mr. Eastman then read the resolutions of the committee on institutes, and it was decided to consider these resolutions one by one and to adopt them in whole or in part. After a free discussion, it was decided to adopt the resolutions with the following amendments: that in no. 6 "at least" be inserted after the word "meeting;" in no. 8, "500 copies" be changed to "2000 copies." It was thought best to print the extra number of copies that the report might reach library trustees.

Miss Plummer reported that no regular press committee had been named, but that most of the cities and villages of the state were to receive reports of this meeting through the local librarians in attendance.

A discussion followed as to the feasibility of printing the papers read at the N. Y. L. A. meetings and of printing a handbook of libraries and book lists for free distribution. Upon motion of Mr. Wyer, it was voted, That the New York Library Association in annual conference at Haines Corners recommends to the N. Y. State Education Department the publication of a quarterly library bulletin devoted to the interests of the libraries of New York state.

It was also voted, upon motion of Mr. Eastman, That the Association approves the action of an informal meeting of its members held at Narragansett Pier, July 4, 1906, and hereby ratifies the action of the Executive Board in holding "Library week" at a place more accessible than Lake Placid.

Miss Plummer read a letter from a librarian not in attendance asking "How can we popularize a subscription library with those who are not members?" A discussion followed, resulting in several helpful suggestions.

Mr. Wyer asked that the question of reserving current fiction be discussed, which brought forth a lively debate, a majority favoring the reservation.

Miss Ovington, who is especially interested in the American negro, talked interestingly of his additions to our literature, and urged librarians to place some of these more radical writings on the shelves, that both sides of the negro question might be represented.

The chair then offered the gavel to the incoming administration in the person of Mr. Wyer, the new vice-president, who spoke appropriately in the absence of the president, Mr. Walter L. Brown, and brought to a close one of the most interesting meetings the New York Library Association has ever had.

ADELE B. BARNUM, *Secretary.*

Round tables were held on Wednesday and

Thursday mornings with an attendance of over one hundred at each.

The first, on "Encouragements of library work," was conducted by Miss Waller I. Bullock, of the Utica Public Library. Miss Frances Rathbone, of the East Orange Public Library, spoke on the encouragements from the point of view of a small public library, Mrs. A. Malthy on those in work for children, and Miss Julia Wheelock, of Pratt Institute, on those in reference work.

Miss Frances D. Thompson presided at the round table on "New ideas, methods and devices," and was ably supported by Miss Mary Davis, of the Hart Memorial Library of Troy; Miss Agnes Elliott, of Pratt Institute Free Library; Miss Frances Rathbone, and others.

The weather was perfect for a meeting in the Catskills, and every one took advantage of the numerous accessible walks and drives. The usual "climbers" tramped Round Top and High Peak, and drives to Sleepy Hollow, the "ledge drive," with magnificent views from Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House, and to Onteora and Elka parks were the order of the day.

It was not needful to leave the inn to enjoy nature, for it looks out upon the picturesque Kaaterskill Clove, with an extended view over the Hudson to the Berkshires. The habitué took a proprietary interest in the beautiful mountain scenery; the newcomer was charmed and left with regret.

American Library Association

President: C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT HAINES FALLS, N. Y., SEP- TEMBER 28, 1906

Present, C. W. Andrews, E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, Helen E. Haines, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Voted. That the Executive Board, in behalf of the American Library Association, express to the officers of the Boston Athenæum the sincere appreciation of the Association for the courtesy which during so many years has made available, practically without cost, convenient quarters for the offices of our Publishing Board.

Voted further, That this action be recorded in the minutes of the Executive Board, and that the secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the Athenæum Corporation.

N. E. A. CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

The resignation of Dr. J. H. Canfield from the chairmanship of the committee on co-operation with the N. E. A. was presented. Dr. Canfield having expressed a willingness

to continue upon the committee, Mary E. Ahern was named as chairman.

DATE OF 1907 CONFERENCE

Voted, That if satisfactory railroad and hotel rates are secured the annual conference for 1907 be held at Asheville, N. C., May 23-29 next.

TREASURER'S BOND

On recommendation of George F. Bowerman, treasurer of the Association, it was voted to require the treasurer to furnish bond through a satisfactory indemnity company in the sum of \$3000, the cost to be charged against the Association treasury.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

Pursuant to action taken by the Council at Narragansett Pier referring the matter of district meetings to the Executive Board with power, it was voted,

That the Executive Board of the American Library Association is prepared to accredit an official representative to the meeting of any state or district library association upon request from the proper officer of any such association, provided satisfactory local arrangements can be made to defray expenses. The secretary is directed to send a copy of this action to the secretaries of all state and district library associations.

JAMESTOWN EXHIBIT COMMITTEE

The following committee was named on arrangement of exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907: John P. Kennedy, chairman; C. H. Hastings, Anne Wallace, J. I. Wyer, Jr., with power to add one other member.

The secretary reported an appropriation of \$100 from the Exposition to be used by this committee, and that the A. L. A. Publishing Board stands ready to defray expenses of transporting and arranging its own exhibit, to form part of that of the American Library Association. The board directed the secretary to express its thanks to the Virginia State Library for its courteous offer of assistance and co-operation, and approved the suggestions for an exhibit submitted by the preliminary committee, Mr. Henry J. Carr, chairman, which reported at Narragansett Pier.

ANNUAL BUDGET

The finance committee submitted through the treasurer the following budget for the year 1906-07, ending with the expenses incident to the Asheville conference.

Proceedings.....	\$1600
Stenographer for conference.....	150
Handbook.....	250
Secretary's salary.....	250
Secretary's and conference expenses.....	600
Treasurer's expenses.....	100
Committee on bookbuying.....	200
Other committees and sections and incidentals.....	400
Total.....	\$3550

The board reappropriated a balance of \$40.81 remaining from an appropriation of \$50 made to the committee on bookbinding, which is still unexpended, this to be paid by the trustees of the endowment fund.

Acting upon a resolution suggested in the report of the committee on international relations and formally moved in conference at Narragansett Pier by W. C. Lane, the Executive Board voted as follows:

By formal resolution passed and carried in general session at its annual meeting at Narragansett Pier, R. I., June 29-July 6, 1906, and now ratified by its Executive Board, the American Library Association requests the Library of Congress and the Department of State to express to the German government its appreciation of the offer which has been so generously made by that government to extend to American libraries the same privileges of international lending of manuscripts and printed documents which are now enjoyed by the various European nations, and to urge the acceptance of this offer in behalf of American libraries, to become effective as speedily as may be. The secretary is further directed to transmit to the Librarian of Congress a minute of this action.

Acting upon motion *in re* printed catalog cards for current German periodicals offered by Mr. W. C. Lane at Narragansett Pier, the Executive Board voted to instruct the committee on international relations to make a special effort to further or secure the printing of catalog cards of German books either by a proper department of the German government or by a German library, with the suggestion that the matter could most advantageously be taken up through the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS, 1906

The papers and proceedings of the Narragansett Pier Conference of the American Library Association, 1906, have been published and distributed from the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL to members of the Association so far as lists have been received. These lists include first those members whose names were included in the Handbook of 1905, and, secondly, those later members who had joined some time before the Narragansett Pier Conference. These lists are now being checked off on the 1906 Handbook, and these who have joined since the Narragansett Pier meeting and some others should presently receive their copies. Any members who fail to receive their copies by Nov. 10 should send word to the Publishing Board offices, 34 Newbury street, Boston, Mass. Extra copies, or copies for non-members, may be had at \$1 each.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth district of the California Library Association met at Long Beach, Sept. 28, and about 75 men and women interested in library work attended the sessions.

Miss Antoinette M. Humphreys, of Redlands, presided over the gathering, which was held in the First Congregational church.

Rev. Charles Pease offered the invocation, after which C. F. Lummis, of the Los Angeles Public Library, read a paper on "Some notes of the Narragansett meeting."

At the afternoon session a question box was conducted and a dozen delegates took part in the discussion.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George S. Godard, State Librarian, Hartford.

Secretary: Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, Public Library Committee, Hartford.

Treasurer: Miss Esther B. Owen, Public Library, Hartford.

Seventy persons connected with the libraries of Connecticut attended the fall meeting of the Association at Norfolk on Thursday, Sept. 20. The Norfolk Library, in which also the fall meeting of 1893 was held, had been tastefully decorated with flowers for this occasion. Since the meeting of 1893 the Association membership has so increased that it was necessary to hold the business sessions in the Norfolk gymnasium.

The meeting was convened in the library, however, at 10.30, and words of welcome from Miss Isabella Eldridge were read by Hon. H. H. Bridgman.

State Librarian George S. Godard, of Hartford, president of the State Association, responded, after which the delegates adjourned to the Norfolk gymnasium, where a short business session, which included the reading of reports of the secretary and treasurer, and discussion and the addresses, took place. The subject of "Branch libraries and delivery stations" was opened by a report from Miss Emma Wakeman, of Fairfield, read in her absence by Miss Edith Pancoast; this was discussed by Miss Alice Shepard, of Springfield, and in a report from Miss Alice T. Cummings, of Hartford, read by Miss Abigail H. Farren, of New Haven.

Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, of Norwalk, and Miss Laura F. Philbrook, of Middletown, read papers on "Hard and fast *vs.* elastic rules." Both recommended as few rules as possible and their enforcement.

This closed the morning session, and the delegates were invited to the home of Miss Eldridge, where luncheon was served.

The afternoon session began at 2.30, when Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of the Hartford

Library, talked upon "Standards of book selection." Discussions were assigned as follows: Frank B. Gay, of Hartford, "Recent books of history, biography and fine arts"; Walter Learned, of New London, "Recent books of science and useful arts," and "Recent fiction," and Miss Jennie Smith, of Waretown, "Recent books of travel and general literature."

The last speakers were the Rev. John Coleman Adams, D.D., of Hartford, and the Rev. Samuel Hart, D.D., of Middletown, whose subjects were "Out of doors in the library" and "Good fellowship among librarians," respectively.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Washington Library Association was held in Seattle at the University of Washington on July 13 and 14, 1906. The visiting librarians were the guests of the Seattle Public Library and the University Library; representatives were present from 14 different libraries of the state and several from other states. State librarian J. M. Hitt presided. The meeting was held at this time in order that the members of the Library Summer School, then in session at the university, might become familiar with library conditions of the state.

At the close of the first day's session all members of the Association and the guests were given a boat ride across Lake Washington to Meydenbauer Bay, where dinner was served.

The third annual meeting of the Association will be held at Olympia with the State Library in May, 1907.

The program was as follows:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1906

1. Address of welcome. Dr. T. F. Kane, President University of Washington.
2. Business.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

1. Public documents and the small library. C. W. Smith, University Library.
2. System of classification and cataloging explained and present conditions in our libraries discussed. Mrs. Jessie M. Boyd, Seattle Public Library.
3. Library binding. Miss Harriet E. Howe, University of Illinois.
4. Reference work for schools, clubs, debates, etc. Miss Bertha Royce, University of Illinois.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14

1. How to develop and extend new libraries in the state. Mr. J. M. Hitt, State librarian.
2. Round table. How may the receipts of a library be increased? Mr. J. T. Eshelman, Tacoma Public Library.
3. Work accomplished in one year in a small library. Miss Elizabeth Hall, Yakima Public Library.

4. Maintenance of the library in the small town, and the expenditure of its funds. Mrs. J. M. Walker, Aberdeen Public Library.
5. High school libraries in Washington. Prof. A. H. Yoder, State University.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

1. Local history and the state. Prof. Edmond S. Meany, State University.
 2. Functions of the state library commission. Mrs. Belle Stoutenborough, Seattle.
 3. Choice and care of periodicals. Miss Grace E. Switzer, Bellingham.
 4. Round table. The state library and needed library legislation. Mr. J. M. Hitt, State librarian, Olympia.
- E. PEARL McDONNELL, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB

President: Hiram Myers, Orleans.

Secretary: Miss Alexina P. Burgess, Wareham.

Treasurer: Mrs. Florence H. Bend, Chatham.

Under pleasant auspices the annual meeting of the Cape Cod Library Club was held Friday, Sept. 28, in the Unitarian Church, at Sandwich, a large gathering of library workers and students of library methods attending both morning and afternoon sessions. A pleasant feature of the day was a lunch served in the vestry of the church during the noon hour through the hospitality of the Sandwich Library.

The business meeting, which began at 11.30 o'clock, was occupied with the reading of reports from the secretary and treasurer, the election of officers and the appointment of committees. The old board of officers was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year. Miss Martha N. Soule, however, expressed her enjoyment in serving the club as its secretary, but announced that it would be necessary for her to decline a re-election, and Miss Alexina P. Burgess, of Wareham, was elected in her stead. The executive committee is as follows: Mrs. G. R. Agassiz, Yarmouthport; Hannah S. B. Dykes, Wareham; Laura M. Bearse, Centerville; H. F. Hopkins, Provincetown; Mrs. Maurice G. Crocker, Osterville, and A. May Knowles, Eastham.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Soule, the retiring secretary.

Reports were read by Mrs. Maurice G. Crocker, who went as delegate to the American Library Association meeting at Narragansett Pier; Miss E. C. Nye, of Barnstable, who was a delegate to the meeting of the American Civic Association in Cleveland last October, and A. S. Bowerman, of West Falmouth, the club's delegate to the Massachusetts Library Club meeting in January.

At the afternoon session Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst, addressed the club upon the subject "The bull in the (library) china shop." After speaking at length of certain modern developments in library technique as "china," for example, the card catalog, the stack, classification, etc., he concluded: "I regard the on-coming 'bull of progress' with complacency because it has always seemed to me that in the constructive period of the library movement we have been so occupied with devices and schemes, with the technical side of the work, that we have laid altogether too much stress upon it and have not realized that our work is essentially professional and not technical. We must know books from the inside and cultivate intellectual relations with our patrons, rather than merely to 'run' a library. I should like to see every librarian and library attendant first of all a scholar, an ardent seeker after knowledge and wisdom, living among books with delight, content with nothing short of absolute familiarity with them, a linguist in some fair sense of the word, if books other than the vernacular are at hand, and at the same time eager and able to help and guide others. Such a one will use all good apparatus, but will know that the best apparatus is but a clumsy and rough-shod aid in a work which must be first of all one of intelligence and scholarship. Such a one will look upon the destruction of all the china in the shop with calm indifference."

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and others who contributed to the success of the meeting. A general discussion of library methods followed till the hour of adjournment.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The sixth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School opened July 7 and continued till August 17, under the directorship of Melvil Dewey, with Mary E. Downey as resident director, assisted by Sabra W. Vought and Harriet R. Peck.

Miss Ahern was with the school a week, delivering helpful, inspiring lectures as follows: "The librarian's duty to herself"; "Salaries, hours, vacations"; "Business methods"; "The A. L. A. and its outgrowth"; "Who's who in the library world." The students enjoyed knowing her personally. Mrs. Evelyn Sread Barnett, literary editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, lectured on "Literary criticism." Marilla W. Freeman on "Reference books," and Miss Bingham, of the Chautauqua Arts and Crafts School, on "The composition of bulletins from the standpoint of the artist."

The course of study included library organization and administration, cataloging,

classification, reference work and bibliography. Lectures were given also in accessioning, shelf-listing, book-numbers, alphabetizing, binding and mending, and were followed by practice work which was carefully revised. Opportunity was frequently given for questions and discussions of problems relating to practical library experience. Visits were made to the James Prendergast Library, Art Metal Construction Company, Buffalo Public Library and Niagara Falls Public Library.

The students worked with faithfulness and enthusiasm, and a delightful spirit of harmony and good fellowship prevailed among them.

Aside from the regular students there were many visiting librarians and trustees who attended special lectures and consulted in regard to library matters.

The school already promises favorably for next year. Inquiries concerning the work should be addressed to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., or to Mary E. Downey, Public Library, Ottumwa, Iowa.

MARY E. DOWNEY, *Resident Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Ella R. Seligsberg, for the past three years assistant librarian and instructor in the Library School, has resigned; Miss Ellen D. Biscoe, a graduate of the New York State Library School, has been appointed in her place. Miss Biscoe was for six years librarian of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library, and later was on the staff of the New York State Library.

Miss Mary L. Erskine, class of '04, has resigned as librarian of the William McCann Library, Norristown, Pa., and on Sept. 20 entered upon her duties as librarian of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Miss Harriet A. Mumford, class of '07, who has been travelling in Europe during the past year, has been appointed librarian of the William McCann Library, Norristown, Pa.

Miss Mary P. Farr, class of '05, is organizing the library of the State Reform School, Morgantown, Pa.

Miss Helen D. Subers, class of '03, is organizing the library of the Chestnut Hill Academy, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

CLASS OF 1906: APPOINTMENTS

Mrs. Mary E. Daigh, substitute, Public Library, Champaign, Ill.

Miss Susan K. Beck, librarian, Public Library, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Miss Mary E. Pearson, Miss Edith K. Schanche and Miss Edith M. West, catalogers, University of Pennsylvania Library.

Miss Ruby P. Pegan, assistant, Public Library, Denver, Col.

Miss Irma A. Watts, assistant, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Margaret Forgens, cataloger, State Col-

lege Library, Ames, Ia. Miss Forgens during the summer was engaged as cataloger in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Effie M. Prickett, cataloger, State Library, Hartford, Conn.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened Sept. 19 with a registration of 43 students, including 20 college graduates. In addition 115 students from other departments of the university are taking the general reference course, which counts two hours a week for one semester.

Miss Bertha E. Royce, of the reference department, succeeds Miss Howe as instructor of library economy. Miss Royce was prepared at Syracuse University and the Buffalo Teachers' Training School, and received her B.L.S. from the Illinois Library School in 1904. Before entering the school she was assistant librarian at the Patterson Library, Westfield, N. Y. For the past two years she has been reference assistant and instructor of general reference course in the University of Illinois. Last summer she was instructor in the summer library school at the University of Washington.

Mr. Philip S. Goulding succeeds Miss Cole as catalog librarian and will meet the advanced students for discussion of cataloging problems in addition to supervising their laboratory work in the department. Mr. Goulding was graduated from Yale in 1898, and spent the following year at the New York Library School. Since then he has been classifier and cataloger at the New Hampshire State Library, the University of Missouri, the University of the South and the Library of Congress.

The Library Club has reorganized with a limited membership, and will meet in the evening once a month at private houses. The first meeting was held at the home of Miss Sharp. The copyright was the subject for discussion and was presented by Misses Fetterman, McMahon and Burnside.

PERSONAL NOTES

The following members of the class of 1906 have received appointments as given below: Marian Bell, assistant cataloger, Bryn Mawr College; Florence Currie, assistant cataloger, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mattie Fargo, librarian, Normal School, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Lily Gray, reviser, Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, document cataloger, State Library, Olympia, Wash.; Elizabeth Laidlaw, assistant cataloger, Springfield, Ill., Public Library; Lucy Lewis, librarian, New Mexico College; Josephine Meissner, librarian, Normal School, Peru, Neb.; Ola Wyeth, assistant cataloger, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Miss Alice G. Derby, 1903-04, was married

to Mr. Oscar Carr in Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 21.

Invitations have been received to the marriage of Miss Grace Goodale, B.L.S., '03, formerly instructor in the Library School, to Mr. Edward O. Keator, '02, in Cincinnati on Oct. 15, and to the marriage of R. W. Elden, '05, to Miss Leila P. King, '04, Oct. 20, at Rockford, Ill.

Former students will be grieved to hear of the recent deaths of Mrs. Elizabeth Branch Shepherd, B.L.S., 1900, and Mrs. Flora Hunter Howell, Library School, 1904-05.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Under this heading Mr. C. H. Gould, librarian of McGill University and director of their summer school, has written an account of its third session for the *Canadian Municipal Journal*, July, 1906, p. 251-252. The article is illustrated, and gives a full list of the staff and lecturers.

MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL

The sixth annual session of the Summer School for Library Training was held at the State University, June 19 to July 27, 1906. There were 14 regular students in attendance and three others attended the special lectures on children's work. The school was under the direction of the secretary of the commission, who also gave the lectures on classification, accession, shelf-list, administration and library extension. Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, vice-director, was in charge of the school during the first three weeks, while the director was absent in attendance upon the A. L. A. conference. Mrs. Jacobson also gave the lectures on cataloging, book selection and binding. The lectures on reference work by Miss Margaret Palmer, of the Rochester Public Library, were of great practical value and full of inspiration. Miss Edna Lyman, of the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library, gave the lectures on children's work, dealing chiefly with the subject of the books themselves. A new feature which was added to the course this year was the special lecture on lettering of books, labels and picture bulletins by Miss Mary Moulton Cheney, of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts.

The usual visits were made to the libraries of St. Paul and Minneapolis, where Miss Countryman gave an inspiring talk on "Librarianship as a profession," and to the binderies and the publishing house of the H. W. Wilson Co.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The 21st year of the school opened Wednesday, Oct. 3, with a senior class of 13 and junior class of 27. Ten of the juniors are from New York state and 12 states are represented on the list.

A pleasant reception was held at the home of Mr. Anderson on Oct. 6.

CALENDAR 1906-07

1906

- May 28-29, Entrance examinations.
 Oct. 3, School opens Wednesday, a.m.
 Nov. 6, Election day, holiday, Tuesday.
 Nov. 28, Thanksgiving recess begins Wednesday noon.
 Dec. 3, Thanksgiving recess ends Monday p.m.
 Dec. 4, Lectures begin Tuesday a.m.
 Dec. 21, Christmas recess begins Friday p.m. 1907.
 Jan. 2, Christmas recess ends Wednesday p.m.
 Jan. 3, Lectures begin Thursday a.m.
 Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, holiday, Tuesday.
 Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, holiday, Friday.
 Apr. 9-22, Visit to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington libraries.
 Apr. 23, Lectures begin Tuesday a.m.
 May 30, Decoration day, holiday, Thursday.
 June 28, Commencement exercises.

CLASS OF 1907

- Bailey, Louis Jonathan, Rochester, N. Y., B.S. University of Rochester, 1905; assistant New York State Library, 1906.
 Brown, Mary Gilbert, Elmira, N. Y., B.A. Elmira College, 1895.
 Coulter, Edith Margaret, Salinas, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1905.
 Dinsmoor, Kate Elizabeth, Lawrence, Kan., B.A. University of Kansas, 1903; assistant history department University of Kansas Library, 1905.
 Hillis, Julia Eunice, Albany, N. Y., B.L. Syracuse University, 1905.
 Holding, Anna Lucille, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Oberlin College, 1901; West Virginia University Summer School, 1902, 1903.
 Kildal, Arne, Christiania, Norway, Ph.B. University of Christiania, 1904.
 Lewis, George Lothrop, Gorham, Me., B.A. Bowdoin College, 1901; M.A., 1903; assistant Bowdoin College Library, 1901-05.
 Merritt, Louisa Flanders, Malone, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1904.
 Metz, Corinne Ann, Newark, O., Western College, 1899-1900; B.L. Denison University, 1903.
 Nunn, Janet Hume, Minneapolis, Minn., B.L. University of Minnesota, 1883; University of California, 1900-01; University of Wisconsin, 1903; librarian High School Library Sleepy Eye, Minn.; librarian High School Library Lake City, Minn.
 Steffa, Julia, Claremont, Cal., B.S. Pomona College, 1900; librarian Pomona College Library, 1903-05.
 Vitz, Carl P. P., Cleveland, O., B.A. Adelbert College, 1904; Western Reserve University Library School, 1904-05; assistant Cleveland Public Library.

CLASS OF 1908

- Adsit, R. Lionne, Voorheesville, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1906.

- Coffin, Helen, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1906.
 Fay, Lucy Ella, Knoxville, Tenn., B.A. Newcomb Memorial College, 1895; M.A. University of Texas, 1901.
 Fifield, Winifred Faye, Los Angeles, Cal., B.L. Pomona College, 1906.
 Hart, Fanny, New York City, B.A. Vassar College, 1898; Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1898-99; assistant New York Public Library, 1904-06.
 Hektoen, Dr. Martin, Westby, Wis., B.A. Luther College, 1895; M.D. Rush Medical College, 1899.
 Hooker, David Ashley, Fort Edward, N. Y., Rollins College, 1896-98; B.A. Middlebury College, 1906.
 Hulburt, Annabel A., Brasher Falls, N. Y., Oberlin College, 1895-97; B.A. Cornell University, 1901.
 Joslyn, Rosamond, Buffalo, N. Y., B.S. Elmira College, 1902; assistant Buffalo Public Library, 1903-06.
 Kimball, Florence Belle, Hudson, Mass., B.A. Boston University, 1903; Amherst College Summer School of Library Economy, 1902; cataloger Worcester Free Public Library, 1903-05.
 Lathrop, John Ely, Westfield, N. J., B.A. Yale University, 1906.
 McGirr, Alice Thurston, Pittsburgh, Pa., B.A. Vassar College, 1906.
 Marquand, Fanny Elsie, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., B.A. Wellesley College, 1906.
 Moore, Dora, Parkersburg, W. Va., Ph.D. Denison University, 1903; West Virginia University Summer School of Library Science, 1905.
 Paddock, Alice Moseley, Moline, Ill., B.A. University of Michigan, 1901; assistant Moline Public Library, 1905-06.
 Porter, Charles F., Corinth, N. Y., B.A. Hamilton College, 1884; Auburn Theological Seminary, 1884-87.
 Reeves, Bertha Butler, Bridgeton, N. J., B.A. Smith College, 1899.
 Roberts, Ethel Dane, Wausau, Wis., B.A. University of Wooster, 1891.
 Ross, Georgette, Washington, D. C., B.A. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1899.
 Rush, Charles Everett, Fairmount, Ind., B.A. Earlham College, 1905; Wisconsin Free Library Commission Summer School of Library Science, 1904; assistant Earlham College Library, 1904-05; assistant Wisconsin University Library, 1905-06.
 Shaver, Mary Mumper, Hazleton, Pa., B.A. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1906.
 Smith, Elizabeth Manley, Portland, Me., B.A. Vassar College, 1902.
 Smith, Fannie May, Warsaw, N. Y., B.A. Smith College, 1905.
 Stebbins, Howard Leslie, Springfield, Mass., B.A. Amherst College, 1906; assistant Amherst College Library, 1903-06.
 Tunbridge, Helen Elizabeth, Hamilton, N. Y., B.A. Bryn Mawr College, 1897; Radcliffe

College, 1897-98; assistant Colgate University Library, 1904-06.
 White, Mabel Gordon, New York City, B.A. Vassar College, 1906.
 Whittemore, Ruby Gertrude, Hudson, Mass., Ph.B. University of Vermont, 1906; assistant University of Vermont Library, 1902-05.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Director.*

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened Sept. 18, with 26 students and one special, and the usual faculty except that Miss Emily Turner, '98, has taken the place of Miss Elizabeth Haskell, '05, as school secretary and reviser.

The entering class registers as follows:

Alison J. Baigrie, East Orange, N. J., graduate East Orange High School.
 Elizabeth K. Clark, Springfield, Ill., B.A. St. Mary's, Knoxville, Ill.
 Alice M. Colt, Santa Barbara, Cal., B.A. Leland Stanford University.
 Grace A. Cooper, Des Moines, Iowa, graduate Des Moines High School; two years in Iowa State Library.
 Leora M. Cross, Denver, Col., Ph.B. Oberlin College; two years assistant in Portland (Ore.) Public Library.
 Edith M. Darrow, Chatham, N. Y., graduate Chatham High School; two years Vassar College; one year Columbia University.
 Louise F. Encking, Fond du Lac, Wis., graduate Fond du Lac Academy; special student University of Chicago.
 Louise M. Fernald, St. Paul, Minn., graduate Carleton Academy; one year Wellesley College; seven months librarian Public Library, Redwood Falls, Minn.
 Martha L. Frey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Marian R. Glenn, Carthage, Mo., graduate Carthage High School; one year assistant Public School Library.
 Ella M. Hazen, White River Junction, Vt., graduate Kimball Union Academy; two years Mt. Holyoke College.
 Hetty S. Jarnagin, Jefferson City, Tenn., A.B. Salem Female Academy; one year Vassar College; two years librarian of University of Tennessee.
 Janet Jerome, Denver, Col., graduate Miss Wolcott's School, Denver, with postgraduate work.
 Lois M. Jordan, Minneapolis, Minn., graduate Minneapolis High School; two years Carleton College; graduate University of Minnesota.
 Jessie Kneeland, Brooklyn, N. Y., graduate Adelphi Academy.
 Annette G. Munro, Bristol, R. I., graduate Bristol High School; three years Wellesley College; special student Brown University and University of Wisconsin; six years librarian Wheaton Seminary.
 Elva E. Rulon, Peru, Neb., graduate Fairfield College, Ped.B. Nebraska State Nor-

mal School; eight years librarian Nebraska State Normal School Library.

Rhoda C. Shepard, Indianapolis, Ind., graduate Shortridge High School; special student University of Chicago; five years assistant Indianapolis Public Library.

Elizabeth J. Sherwood, Iowa City, Iowa, graduate Iowa City High School; graduate University of Iowa; three years assistant in Iowa University Library.

Annie L. Shiley, Missouri Valley, Iowa, B.A. Grinnell College.

Julia E. Tyrrell, Plymouth, Mass., graduate Middleboro High School; two years Boston University.

Margaret C. Upleger, Mt. Clemens, Mich., graduate Mt. Clemens High School; seven years librarian Public Library, Mt. Clemens.

Idalia L. Weed, Los Angeles, Cal.

Stella L. Wiley, Castana, Iowa, graduate Castana High School; Ph.B. University of Iowa.

Special student

Elizabeth Wood, Boone College, Wuchang, China, graduate Batavia (N. Y.) High School; ten years in Batavia Public Library; librarian Boone College.

Summary by states: Iowa, 4; Michigan, 1; New York, 3; California, 2; Colorado, 2; Minnesota, 2; Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin, each 1.

Since the list published in the July number of the JOURNAL three other members of the class of 1906 have taken positions: Miss Blanche Lowe as assistant on the Pratt Institute Free Library staff; Mrs. Delia F. Sneed as organizer for the Georgia Library Commission, and Miss Jessie Sibley as first assistant in the circulating department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

MOVEMENTS OF GRADUATES

Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, librarian of the New Paltz (N. Y.) Normal School, has been engaged by the Wisconsin Library Commission to give part of her time to the Commission and part to the Library School.

Miss Mary M. Douglas, of Pratt Institute Free Library, has accepted an appointment as first assistant in the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Miss Laura Sikes has been appointed first assistant in the children's department of the Wylie Avenue branch of the same library.

Miss Jane E. Gardner, librarian of the People's Library, Newport, R. I., has accepted an appointment as head of the circulating department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second session of the school opened on Sept. 17, the exercises beginning with a prayer by the Rev. John M. Gunn, S.M. Mr. George Howard, vice-president of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, made the opening address, which was followed by a few timely remarks from Mr. Robert L. Foreman, also a member of the board of trustees. Miss Wallace, the director of the school, welcomed the students formally and extended to them an invitation to luncheon.

The afternoon session was devoted to the inspection of the Carnegie Library, after which the students assembled in the classroom, where the director made a talk dealing briefly with technicalities.

The class of 1907 is composed of
 Ethel Everhart, Atlanta, Ga.
 Lena R. Holderby, Atlanta, Ga.
 Hortense Horne, Atlanta, Ga.
 Rosalie Howell, Atlanta, Ga.
 Constance Kerschner, Emmetsburg, Md.
 Mary Lambie, Allegheny, Pa.
 Susan Lancaster, Columbia, S. C.
 Maud McIver, Atlanta, Ga.
 Claire Moran, Atlanta, Ga.
 Susan R. Simonton, Carrollton, Ga.
 Nan S. Strudwick, Hillsboro, N. C.
 Eva Wrigley, Macon, Ga.

The faculty for the coming year will be as follows:

Anne Wallace, director, lecturer on organization, administration and the history of libraries.
 Julia Toombs Rankin (Pratt Institute Library School, 1899), instructor in technical library economy.
 Elfrida Everhart (head of reference department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta), instructor in reference work and public documents.
 Mrs. Delia Foreacre Sneed (Pratt Institute Library School, 1906), lecturer on the development of the English novel, current events, book selection, book buying and the history of printing.
 Anna May Stevens (head of the circulating department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta), instructor in details of the open shelf and circulating department.

POSITIONS OF GRADUATES, CLASS OF 1906

Miss Eloise Alexander, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
 Miss Florence Bradley, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
 Miss Mattie Bibb, Public Library, Montgomery, Ala.
 Miss Marion Bucher, Library of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.
 Miss Lila May Chapman, Carnegie Library, Columbus, Ga. (temporary).
 Miss Carrie Dailey, Carnegie Library of Atlanta (temporary).
 Miss Jessie Hopkins, Public Library, Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Mary Martin, Winthrop College Library, Rock Hill, S. C.

ANNE WALLACE, Director.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened Sept. 19 with 15 regular and 35 special students, the latter all being from the Cleveland libraries. The board of trustees of the Cleveland Public Library has made a business arrangement with the school by which accepted applicants for positions in the public library, meeting the entrance requirements of the school, are admitted with free tuition. Most of those taking advantage of the training this year are assistants already in the library, who are taking part time work in the school with the intention of completing the course gradually.

Miss Whittlesey is acting director of the school. Mr. Williams is giving the course in book selection this year and also the bibliography. Mr. Severance, who has had the latter subject, is spending the year in study in Italy.

The class register is as follows:

Bertha Rickenbrode Barden, Cleveland, O., Vassar College, 1901-06; A.B. Vassar College, 1905; A.M. Vassar College, 1906; Vassar College Library, 1902-05.
 Nina C. Brotherton, Cleveland, O., A.B. Vassar College, 1906.
 Agnes Burns, Coshocton, O., graduate Coshocton High School, 1898; Phelps' School (Columbus, O.), 1898-99.
 Harriet Adele Comings, Oberlin, O., A.B. Oberlin College, 1903.
 Mary Lillian Ely, Dayton, O., Miami University (Oxford, O.), 1900-01; graduate Dayton Normal School, 1903; private instruction, 1904; branch librarian Dayton Public Library, 1904-06.
 Alice Marian Flagler, Westfield, N. Y., graduate Westfield High School, 1904; Simmons College (Boston), 1905-06; Patterson Library (Westfield), 1904.
 Theodosia Estelle Hamilton, Indianola, Iowa, A.B. Simpson College, 1902; Iowa Summer School of Library Science, 1904; librarian Simpson College Library, 1903-06.
 Ethel Marjorie Knapp, Cleveland, O., Kentucky University Academy (Lexington), 1895-96; Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware), 1896-99; Wooster University (Wooster, O.), Jan. 1900-03; A.B. Wooster University, 1903.
 Nellie May Luehrs, Cleveland, O., A.B. College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1906.
 Mildred Florence Parsons, Chardon, O., graduate Chardon High School, 1904; Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware), 1904-06.
 Marguerite Burnet Resor, Cincinnati, O., B.A. University of Cincinnati, 1906.
 Emeretta G. Root, Washington, D. C., George Washington University (Washington), 1905; Washington Public Library, 1905-06.
 Adelaide Rudolph, Cleveland, O., B.A. Hi-

ram College (Hiram, O.), 1879; graduate work Columbia University, 1893, 1898; A. M. Columbia University, 1898.
 Louise Catherine Sadlier, Cleveland, O., graduate Cleveland High School, 1901; graduate Cleveland Normal Training School, 1904; Cleveland Public Library, 1906.

Special students from the Cleveland libraries: Mila Otis Bomgardner, Isabella Caroline Buchwald, Charlotte A. Buss, Hattie M. Callow, Ruby H. Churchill, Anita Marie Cleveland, Florence L. Crosier, Estelle Davies, Clara Louise Doeltz, Edith Leona Eastman, Anne C. Granger, Rose C. Gymer, Grace Genevieve Haley, Juliet Alice Handerson, Ruth A. Hapgood, Edith M. Hill, Jennie E. Isbister, Helen V. R. Johnstone, Sadie H. Levey, Jean Lowrey, Ella May, Mrs. Adaline Crosby Merrill, Florence Metcalf, Eva Millward Morris, Stella C. Norton, Pauline Reich, Clara Risdon, Charlotte F. Salen, Julia Schmehl, Bessie Hunt Shepard, Josephine F. Siskovsky, Minnie McDaniel Sweet, Mary G. Thompson, Marian Davis Thum, Mary Emily West.

W. H. BRETT, *Dean*.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first class of the Wisconsin Library School began full schedule work on Thursday, Sept. 27. The 24 students of the class came to their work after several months of earnest preparation, for besides the regular educational qualifications, the extra-entrance requirements of reading-list, typewriting and library handwriting practice, and a month's apprenticeship in a public library, demanded the spending of much time in special study and work along professional lines. A number of the class entered on examination, but these had also to meet the extra-entrance requirements.

On Friday evening, Sept. 28, the faculty of the Library School gave a reception to the class. It was in the nature of a house-warming, as the school-rooms had not been formally opened. The guests numbered a hundred and more, and were the library workers in Madison — from the Wisconsin Historical Library, the University Library, the Public Library, the State Law Library and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; a number of the professors of the university and citizens specially interested in library work were also among the guests.

The school-rooms are on the second floor of the new City Library building, and the first use of them during the six weeks of the summer session proved them well adapted for school purposes, especially their situation in the building with a public library. In their furniture and decoration the general plan and color scheme of the library building were followed. The furniture is weathered oak, and the walls are frescoed in yellow, the whole effect being highly pleasing and artistic.

In the large and well-lighted school-room the walls are lined with book-shelves, every desk is provided with an adjustable chair and reading-lamp, while special furniture has been added for various needs — periodical racks, card cabinets, reading ledge and shelves for the convenient consultation of heavy reference books, bulletin boards, vertical files, folio cabinets, etc. The lecture-room is provided with university chairs for the students, and the necessary reading-desk, table, chairs, blackboards and bulletin for the instructors. The offices and revision-room are suitably furnished for conveniently conducting the business of the instructional department of the Commission.

In fitting up the rooms, not only the effective administration of a library school was considered, but also the assistance that a model equipment would render to the students, for various kinds of library furniture can be seen in actual use, and the adaptability of furniture to available space can be noted.

CLASS OF 1907

Harriet Luella Allen, Milwaukee, Wis., graduate Elkhorn High School, 1879; Rockford Seminary (Ill.), 1881-82; graduate White-water Normal School, 1894.

Laura Frances Angell, Delavan, Wis., graduate Delavan High School, 1900; University of Wisconsin, 1905-06.

Mary Ella Bechaud, Fond du Lac, Wis., graduate Fond du Lac High School, 1901; Summer School of Wisconsin Free Library Commission, 1902; University of Chicago, second semester, Jan.-June, 1906. Library experience, assistant Fond du Lac Public Library, 1901-05.

Helen Dearing Carson, St. Paul, Minn., graduate St. Paul Central High School, 1903; one year and a half in Europe; University of Minnesota, 1905-06.

Ruth Colville, Racine, Wis., graduate Jamestown (N. Y.) High School, 1899; Elmira College, 1899-1901; one summer in European travel.

Grace Rathbone Darling (*Mrs.*), Oshkosh, Wis., Ph.B. University of Michigan, 1883.

Helen D. Gorton, Racine, Wis., Racine High School, 1897-1900; Summer School of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, 1901. Library experience, assistant Racine Public Library, 1902-06.

Lola M. B. Green, Big Rapids, Mich., graduate Big Rapids High School, 1886; graduate Ferris Institute (Big Rapids), 1892.

Caroline Strong Gregory, Milwaukee, Wis., graduate East Division High School, Milwaukee, 1905; Milwaukee Normal School, 1905-06.

Marie Ophelia Hansen, Hammond, Ind., graduate Hammond High School, 1895. Library experience, librarian Hammond Public Library, 1904-06.

Helen Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill., graduate Hyde Park High School, 1899.

- Lydia Esther Kinsley, Janesville, Wis., graduate Manistee (Mich.) High School, 1897; University of Michigan, 1902-05. Library experience, assistant Manistee Public Library, 1905.
- Ada Josephine McCarthy, Richland Center, Wis., graduate Richland Center High School, 1890; Chicago Kindergarten College, 1893; Milwaukee State Normal School, 1896. Library experience, substitute Richland Center Public Library, 1904-06.
- Ruth Pauline Miner, Madison, Wis., B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1905. Library experience, apprentice Madison Public Library, 1905-06.
- Edith Marie Norton, Buffalo, N. Y., graduate Masten Park High School, 1904; Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., 1905-06. Library experience, apprentice Peddie Institute Library, 1905-06.
- Julia Sherlock Osborne, Madison, Wis., B.L. University of Wisconsin, 1903. Library experience, in charge of the township library, Birmamwood, Wis., 1904-06.
- Margaret Blaine Reynolds, Milwaukee, Wis., graduate East Division High School, Milwaukee, 1904; Milwaukee-Downer College, 1904-06.
- Ella Viola Ryan, Madison, Wis., graduate West Bend (Wis.) High School, 1895; graduate Oshkosh Normal School, 1901.
- Myrtle Elmeda Sette, Juneau, Wis., graduate Watertown (Wis.) High School, 1904. Library experience, apprentice Watertown Public Library six months, 1905.
- Harriet Winslow Sewall, St. Anthony Park, Minn., B.A. University of Minnesota, 1906.
- Anna Du Pré Smith, Madison, Wis., B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1906.
- Josephine Ada Voss, Watertown, Wis., graduate Watertown High School, 1904.
- Marion Wakely, Jacksonville, Ill., Jacksonville High School, 1891-95. Library experience, assistant Jacksonville Public Library, 1905-06.
- Marion Frances Weil, Milwaukee, Wis., graduate East Division High School, Milwaukee, 1904; Milwaukee-Downer College, 1904-06.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE,
Chief of Instructional Department.

Reviews

- REPORT of the Committee on Leather for Bookbinding, ed. for The Society of Arts and The Worshipful Company of Leather-sellers by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Cobham, Chairman of the Committee, and Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the Society. Lond., George Bell, 1905. il. 8+122 p. 8°.
- DANA, John Cotton. Notes on bookbinding for libraries. Chic., Library Bureau, 1906. il. 118 p. 12°.

In view of the increasing interest manifested by librarians in the discussion of methods and materials of bookbinding, it seems fitting to draw further attention to two or three of the most important of the recent publications on the subject. The report of the committee of the London Society of Arts, printed in 1901, was reissued last year in enlarged form, with illustrations, with 11 colored plates, and 12 samples of leather. Ten of the colored plates are reproductions from photographs of experimental samples showing the effects of strong light and other injurious agencies on leathers of various tannage and dye. But most suggestive is the frontispiece, a row of morocco and calf bindings less than 50 years old, never subjected to hard wear, yet standing in rags and tatters. The report as reissued is partly rearranged. The account of the scientific investigations has "been practically rewritten," the services of that sub-committee having continued after the first report was rendered. As additional material is presented in Appendix II a paper by Mr. M. C. Lamb, on the fading of sumach-tanned leather dyed with coal-tar colors. Appendix III reprints the original circular sent out to librarians and tabulates their replies.

When the reprint of this report in a more dignified and permanent form was proposed, the Society of Arts received assistance in a liberal grant from the court of the Leather-sellers' Company. We hope that this joint publication is auspicious of future co-operation. The book is a specimen of superior typography, printed on beautiful paper, with generous type and margin.

Returning to the samples of leather, the sealskin and pigskin have much harder surfaces than the goatskin, and should therefore suffer less from abrasion, as would also a morocco of harder surface, though for durability the best morocco skins are those that are soft and pliable. Two members of this same scientific sub-committee, Dr. Parker and Mr. Seymour-Jones, writing elsewhere,* state that sealskin is nearly or quite as durable as morocco—though this seems doubtful. Yet these leathers may well be given further trial, the pigskin on heavy reference books, the sealskin on standard works much used. Both leathers are rich in appearance. The sealskin has a beautiful grain.

Modern leather perishes because of improper tannage and the use of sulfuric acid in the dyeing. Formic acid may be substituted (p. 49). "A pure sumach tannage will provide a good and durable leather . . . as durable as any made in the past" (p. 9). A suitable dressing to preserve leather bindings

* Leather for libraries, by E. W. Hulme, J. Gordon Parker, A. Seymour-Jones, Cyril Davenport and F. J. Williamson. Published for the Sound Leather Committee of the Library Association. Lond., 1905. 57+14 p., with 6 samples of leather.

may be found. The committee believe there should be no great difficulty in producing durable leather and in testing it so as "to guarantee its suitability for book binding" (pp. 15-16).

The opinions of these experts are positive and encouraging; but they do not always seem quite conclusive. It is to be regretted that the investigations were not extended over a longer period of time. Many of the tests were made under special conditions to force more rapid results—not under the conditions in which books live, not in the state of nature, as we may say—and the conclusions may therefore be somewhat in error. Let us hope that the investigations now being conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be continued for many years, and that additional definite conclusions may be obtained.

The Society of Arts report in 1901 made a positive impression in England and initiated an open demand for improvement in the craft of bookbinding. But American librarians did not give the matter much attention until at Mr. Dana's request two years ago the present committee of the A. L. A. was appointed to investigate bookbindings and publishers' papers. A few Americans, however, had been led to adopt some of the Society's recommendations, and others, having found for themselves that their bindings were uneconomical, had prevailed upon their binders to make experiments or to revert to devices formerly in good use. The handbook of Mr. Douglas Cockerell has done much to instruct us in proper methods; and the personal efforts of Mr. Chivers of England to obtain a market in this country for his improved bindings have sometimes prevailed where other arguments have been unheeded. Librarians are now awakening to the importance of this subject. It is evident that there has been great waste in the binding of modern books. An organized movement should be made to secure better methods, more durable materials and more skillful workmanship.

Among the several pronouncements of the recent report of the A. L. A. committee on bookbinding, which give authority to many statements antecedently published, one of the most important appears to be the assurance that publishers will supply libraries with special editions, provided the demand for such becomes a definite one. This report, moreover, states that leather guaranteed to be prepared in accordance with the standard of the Society of Arts committee may be ordered in New York, or may be imported at a comparatively slight additional cost.*

* In the back of the Sound Leather Committee's book will be found advertisements of producers of

We should furthermore thank our committee for the encouragement it has obtained for us from the Department of Agriculture, whose investigations should lead to scientific conclusions and trustworthy, tested standards. Finally, this committee's discussion of the economies of library binderies should do much to determine the policy of the larger libraries; for it is in these library binderies that experiments may best be made, and by them "sound" leather may most satisfactorily be imported.

It seems natural that the A. L. A. committee which, we may say, had its origin in Mr. Dana's request, should, even though he is not one of its members, base its report primarily upon his "Notes on bookbinding," which was published just previously. This course seems wisely chosen, so concise and so correct is the information furnished by Mr. Dana's excellent little volume. His pages are closely packed with solid facts, sound opinions and sage advice. Writing in his easy and sententious style, he may indeed at times seem a little too oracular, but the manner is consciously assumed, one fancies, to ward off digressions that might expand his chapters—for he permits no padding. But modestly enough he says in his first paragraph that his "suggestions and advice . . . should not be taken as final; for the binding and rebinding question is not yet settled."

Mr. Dana might have prepared a fuller work on bookbinding from the librarian's point of view, and such a work would be welcome; but he has preferred not to do so at a time when further investigations promise to supply more positive information. As he was probably one of the foremost to adopt the recommendations of the Society of Arts, it is to be expected that his book should contain many briefer restatements from the society's report, from which also he takes his illustrations, except the frontispiece and an interesting drawing, "The anatomy of the joint" (p. 34).† Though small in size, the "Notes" must not be mistaken for a primer for young assistants, and "it is not a guide to the craft of binding." It is, rather, a handbook or résumé of important matters for experienced librarians. In the author's

such leather. On the last printed page of the Society of Arts Report (1905) appear the names of the makers of the approved leather from which the twelve samples in the book were selected. Two of the best known of these firms are named in Dana's "Notes," p. 65, where it is also stated that Dr. Parker has made an arrangement with the L. A. U. K. by which, as their official expert, he will test samples of leather. Perhaps he would thus serve American librarians also.

† The joint shown is similar to one used by Mr. Chivers.

own words: "If good binders were more common, librarians would need little of the information here briefly set forth. But under the present conditions of the bookbinders' art in this country librarians themselves must often furnish considerable expert knowledge, if they wish their work well done." The handbook treatment appears in five of these 16 little chapters, being alphabetically arranged definitions of technical terms, etc. In the back of the book is a list of dealers in materials and machinery, a list of the best books on the subject, and an index.

The book was so specially mentioned and commended in the A. L. A. committee's report, where many of its statements were reviewed or quoted, that a detailed account is unnecessary, and only a few points will here be touched upon.

A good method of cheaply binding pamphlets is described on p. 47. The proper insertion of plates is contrasted with the improper (p. 36). On p. 32 the author probably means *not* that books usually have their "first and last sections guarded before sewing with a thin piece of muslin," but that they *should* have them so guarded. On p. 37 he says: "Neither strings nor tapes need to be laced into the boards on ordinary library work." Lacing-in strengthens against an outward strain, which easily pulls away a pasted joint. For leather and duck bindings on cords it is usually best to lace in the "slips." Tapes should be inserted, with the cloth hinge, into split or double boards. About tight backs not enough is said in these "Notes." The chapter on "Specifications" reads like directions to the binder who is to do his own binding; yet they contain suggestions that may be conveyed to a binder in other terms. The chapter on paper seems out of place, being little more than a brief account of paper-making such as would fit into the primer which this book is not, whereas here the chief facts and a few criticisms for librarians would be more in keeping and more useful. Binding records is one of the subjects that are dismissed too briefly in this excellent but too brief work. The definitions of famous styles of finishing are suggestive only to those who have some acquaintance with the masters of the art. On p. 38 we read: "Bind in half red or light brown cow-skin and green keratol sides." Red and green in binding materials is rather too strong a contrast in color for a man of such refined taste as we believe Mr. Dana to be. Keratol and several other cloth imitations of leather are recommended for casings, while doubt is cast upon the durability of even the best morocco. But is it so certain that such preparations of cloth will prove more durable? May not the treatment with starch, or celluloid, or what not, shorten the life of the fabric? For books in use these

materials may wear well, may soil less easily, may permit cleaning, but will they stand longer than morocco? "Imperial-morocco-cloth," "art-vellum," or other cloth merely sized to make it smooth seems safer than keratol or other preparations impervious to water.

The cost of morocco or other superior leather may deter librarians from using it, except on the most valuable books, but they should not too hastily accept advice to disuse it altogether. No such advice is given by the Society of Arts committee, nor by the Sound Leather committee. By those authorities, morocco, if properly prepared and employed, is still regarded as the best material for covering books, and assurance is given that leathers as durable as those of the past may be produced to-day and are now in the market. And there are morocco bindings two centuries old or more still standing in good condition.

HENRY E. BLISS.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

APPLIED science reference room in the Pratt Institute Library. (*In Machinery*, September, 1906. 26:16-17) il.

An appreciative account of the applied science reference room of the Pratt Institute Library at Brooklyn. Librarians who are not familiar with the workings of this library will find this article suggestive.

Bogsamlingsbladet (Denmark), in its second number (September), has an article by Johannes Grönborg on the choice of books in public libraries. The annotated list of new books includes 35 titles.

Folkbiblioteksbladet (Sweden), v. 4, no. 3, has an article by E. Ingers on the aims of public library work in Sweden, and a list of popular books on social science for public libraries, by J. R. Nilsson. There are several brief articles, one being by Andreas Steenberg on the public libraries of Denmark.

GAILLARD, Edwin White, The public library, the schools and the museums of the city. (*In Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, October, 1906, p. 142.)

A brief account of the work done now and that planned for the near future.

The *Library Assistant* gives in its August number full reviews of Savage's "Manual of descriptive annotation" and Brown's "Subject classification," and has the first part of "Notes on materials for library bookbinding," by G. A. Stephen. In the September issue the "sessional programme" for 1906-1907 of

the Library Assistants' Association is printed in full, and Mr. Stephen's "Notes" are concluded.

The *Library Association Record* for September has "The medical libraries of London," by W. R. B. Prideaux, an article on the public library movement in Bradford, by M. E. Hartley, and "The value of annotations in catalogues and booklists," by Edward Green.

The *Library World* for September contains "Standardization in accession methods," by Robert Duncan, and "Library oversight," an article with an illustration of the plan of a small library that needs the supervision of but one person, by John W. Lister, of the Hove Public Library. The "Book selector" occupies nine pages.

Public Libraries for October contains "The need of an A. L. A. collection of plans of library buildings," by C. C. Soule, a Narragansett Pier Conference paper, and a number of brief articles. There is a summary of the Conference, including "Impressions of the A. L. A."

VROOMAN, Frank. Our national library. (*In the Arena*, September, 1906. 36:277-285).

A readable account of the history and present activities of the Library of Congress with special reference to the latter.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for September contains "Die Bücherei der Technischen Hochschule zu Danzig," a full account of the arrangements and working of an admirable school library, and the third part of "Ernst Moritz Arndt in den Deutschen Bibliotheken," by Paul Trommsdorff.

LOCAL

Ann Arbor, Mich. University of Michigan L. Mrs. Russell, widow of the late Professor Israel C. Russell, the geologist, has given the University library her husband's private collection of 3000 volumes.

Berkeley, Cal. University L. The library has received from Mrs. Henry Wolf-schn 340 volumes of historical works, in memory of her husband. The university department of botany has received the Brandegee library of 3000 volumes, together with the Brandegee collection of botanical specimens.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt. year ending June 30, 1906; in local press.) Added, 2681; total 16,272. Issued, home use, 130,776, of which 35 per cent. were non-fiction. Issued, home use, from children's room, 30,911. Visitors to reading and reference rooms, 38,311.

The report is an admirable one, showing activity and progress in many directions. A committee-room has been placed at the disposal of those preparing for debates and those working up special subjects.

The library has issued 40 reading lists,

sending copies according to subject to labor unions, contractors, manufacturing establishments, Christian associations and public schools. The newspapers have published 110 columns of library matter.

The free lecture course has become an established factor, and included travel and description, biography, meteorology, electricity, cooking. Lantern slides were used freely. The attendance was about 5000. Lists of books in the library on the subject of the lecture were distributed each time.

Last October the Broome County Historical Society was organized as an adjunct of the library. Much valuable historical material has been given to the society. Under its auspices an art and historical exhibit was made possible, increasing the use and publicity of the society and the library as well.

There has been an increased use of the library by the wage earner, and the circulation of useful arts has increased to double or treble that of the first year.

The Common Council has for this year made an additional appropriation for new stacks and books of \$2500; total appropriation for the year, \$10,000.

Burlington (Ia.) P. L. The library of the late C. E. Starr has been presented to the city by Mrs. Starr. Some 900 volumes are included in this gift, approximately one-fourth of which are works on the law and the remainder of a general nature.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The members of the Public Library board went on record at their meeting Oct. 8 in favor of extending the terms of its directors from three to six years. Several were anxious to make the tenure of office for life. The report of Professor Graham Taylor on this and other charter amendments is to be sent to the charter convention. "Through the East," said Director Julius Stern, "many of the principal library boards select directors for life, many for 20 years and many for 10 years. With a long life better work and results are believed possible, removing the political significance that attaches to short-term appointments. The office of one-third of the board should be for life."

Derby (Ct.) P. L. (4th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1906; in local press.) Added, 1477; total, 10,764. Issued, home use, 39,007. New cards issued, 512. Fiction percentage, 62.5. The board of directors call attention to the need of more money for books.

East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. (15th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1906.) Added 1655 (50 per cent. being non-fiction); total 22,735. Issued, home use 65,119 (fict. 28,391, juv. fict. 20,779); ref. use 9166; total increase of 18,120 v. New registration 2042; total number of cards in force 3654. Receipts \$10,275.40; expenses \$11,148.60 (salaries \$3150; repairs, etc. \$3040.38; books, binding, catalog, etc. \$2151.80).

"At the beginning of the year we estab-

lished for our definite aim the accomplishment of three things, *vis.*, the development of the reference department, the enlargement of the children's room work, and the stimulating of reading in the non-fiction classes." To attain the first, additional room for reference work was secured by the removal of the museum to other quarters and the throwing open of the entire reference collection. Naturally the present imperative need is that of a trained reference librarian. Although the children's work has been carried on until the last of the year in a room only 18 feet square, there have been most gratifying results in increased circulation and growing interest. With the recent addition of a separate children's reading room the opportunities for effective work are proportionately larger. A deposit station established at the Monroe school has proved an encouraging experiment. In regard to delivery stations in drug stores, the librarian ventures the opinion that results hardly justify the entailed expense, and recommends instead a small branch library in the northern section of the city. That the efforts to encourage the reading of non-fiction have been reasonably successful may be inferred from the fact that the percentage of fiction was 6.62 lower than last year.

Not only has the cataloging of new and old books been steadily prosecuted, but a complete classified catalog of the library has been prepared and put through the press by the members of the staff.

Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906; in local press.) Added, 1023; total, 16,318. Issued, home use, 45,191. New cards issued, 1000.

Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L. (Rpt.—year ending June 19, 1906; in local press.) Added 1269, of which 260 were gifts; total 11,497. Issued, home use 48,717, an increase of 4071 over the preceding year. No. borrowers (re-registration) 3943.

The Library of Congress cards have proved a great aid in cataloging.

In May a profitable round table meeting, under the auspices of the state library association, was held at the library, under the leadership of Mr. Asa Wynkoop, of the state library.

"We want the Steele Memorial Library to mean more to the city of Elmira every year. Its aim is to reach out in all directions, meeting the need of the practical man, the artist, the student, the child, the casual reader, and all those who should feel that the library extends to them."

Findlay (O.). The local Socialist party is making plans to establish a free city library, which, it is understood, will be especially strong in socialistic literature.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. (35th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1906.) Added, 7553; total, 73,573. Issued, home use, 316,678. New cards issued, 7100; total registration, 14,296;

visitors to reference department, 23,335; reading-room, 48,495.

"The past year may have been less important in some of its immediate aspects, but with reference to the future work of this institution it was, perhaps, one of larger significance than the year before. The passage by the state legislature of the new city charter, providing for library purposes four-tenths of a mill tax on the assessed valuation of the city; the action of the Common Council making the library the depository for municipal documents received from other cities and the medium for exchanging the documents of this city with other institutions and municipalities; the transfer by the Historical Society of Grand Rapids of its library and its funds to this library and its arrangements for continued co-operation and affiliation with the library; the contract between the Board of Education and the Board of Library Commissioners providing for the gradual establishment throughout the city of a system of branch libraries in the public school buildings; the arrangement with the Board of Education whereby the library is put in touch with the children who cease attending school, for the purpose of bringing to their direct attention the facilities of the library for the continuance of their education at home; the inauguration of the course of home reading for those who wish to pursue systematic study in any direction; the opening of the branch library at Bissell House; the establishment of a series of travelling libraries for the service of the schools, fire engine houses, and institutions generally; the establishment of several additional memorial libraries for sick or crippled children; the establishment of the Winnie Whitfield Butler collection of picture books for children; the large number of valuable gifts, including the splendid equipment of the Historical Room by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, to whom the city is indebted for the library building; the purchase of a large number of important and valuable collections of books, including in this 89 complete sets of periodicals (nearly all indexed in Poole's Index), or such volumes as were needed to complete the partial sets already in the library; the arrangement with the physicians of Grand Rapids whereby it was possible to open a medical reading-room; the good fortune in being able to keep the library open and in full operation throughout the smallpox epidemic last spring and summer, when schools and churches were closed; these are some of the new or unusual things that helped to make the past year one of special significance."

The new charter permits the library board to accept trust funds for the library, which they could not heretofore do. It also transfers the museum to the management of the library board. The full text of the revised charter is given as an appendix.

The Winnie Whitfield Butler collection of

picture books now numbers 164 volumes. 1015 catalog cards have been sent to users of the library subscribing for cards on particular subjects.

A circular with an application blank is being sent to all "lapsed members," with the result so far that 25 per cent. renew their cards within a month.

Thirteen lectures were given in the Ryerson Building lecture-room, and some in Bissell House branch. Mr. Ranck expresses his hope that a free lecture system throughout the city may be organized and conducted by the library.

"Interesting the public in the library" is a section of the report that is of especial interest.

Jackson (Mich.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending April 30, 1906; in local press.) Added, 1179; total, 30,257. Issued, home use, 39,534. The library was closed for six months of the year before moving into its new quarters.

Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1906; in local press.) Added, 1254; total, 15,915. Issued, home use, 68,156. New cards issued, 7400, 604 being renewals; visitors to reading-room, 30,190.

Lawrence (Kan.) City L. During an epidemic of diphtheria the city schools and the city library are closed. All the library books will be disinfected.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. The library is hereafter to be open Sundays from 2 p.m. until 9 p.m., instead of 2 p.m. until 6 p.m., as heretofore.

No decision has been reached as to the site of the new building for the Portland branch, as the citizens of that part of Louisville petition for two buildings, while the appropriation of the trustees provides for only one.

Mount Airy, Pa. Krauth Memorial L. On Sept. 27 the cornerstone was laid of the Krauth Memorial Library of the Mount Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary. The building is to cost \$100,000, and is the gift of an unknown donor. The cornerstone was laid by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, pastor of the Church of the Advent, New York.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. (10th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1906.) Added 30,403; total 211,993. Issued, home use, 661,891 (fict. 54.69 per cent.). Reading-room use of books and magazines, 157,096. Distributing agencies of the library, 168.

This report, which shows what work may be done by a library even under the most difficult physical conditions, has great interest. The old building of the Central Library is being reconstructed, as the new one is being built, and it was therefore inevitable that the use should fall off a little, but despite this the total circulation increased 2.6 per cent.

In October the East Liberty branch was

opened, and its use shows that it is much appreciated.

The report has an admirable folding map, showing the location of the various Carnegie Library agencies in 1905, of which a full list is given elsewhere in the report. Two charts show the growth of the lending collections, the increase in circulation and the fluctuations of the relative percentage of fiction issued, from the opening of the library to Jan. 31, 1906.

On June 17 the loan department of the main library was closed until Oct. 2, on account of the reconstruction. Users of the library were allowed to take six books of fiction and six of non-fiction for the whole time, and availed themselves of this privilege in great numbers. Books could be returned at any time during the summer, but none were issued.

In February, 1905, all old series cards of users which had not been re-registered were cancelled. The records show that in all 33.7 per cent. of the 46,857 first series cards have been re-registered.

"On Jan. 8 a new rule went into effect for non-residents employed in the city. These had always been compelled to pay a non-resident fee for their cards. The library now requires the signature of a resident of Pittsburgh to the agreement shown below and charges no fee beyond five cents for the postage used in obtaining the signature and notifying the applicant that his card is ready:

"Undersigned agrees to be responsible for loss of books loaned to applicant."

The technology department shows its usual record of about one-third of the reference work of the Central Library.

The need for more money for books is forcibly brought out.

Riverside (Cal.) City L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906; in local press.) Total 16,714. Issued, home use 70,452. New cards issued, 1411, 474 being renewals. During the year Margaret Kyle was appointed librarian.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. (F.) L. The Barr branch, the first in the St. Louis Public Library system, was dedicated on the evening of Sept. 17. The site, on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Lafayette avenue, was given by Mr. William Barr, the St. Louis merchant, and the building is the gift of Mr. Carnegie, who in 1901 gave \$1,000,000 to St. Louis for library buildings. Mr. F. W. Lehmann, president of the board of directors, made the dedicatory address, in which he gave a history of the library. Planned for in 1860, it was actually begun in 1865 by the Public School Library Society of St. Louis. In 1866 it was transferred to the school board, and in 1874 was made free for reading and reference, but a fee was still charged for taking books out. In 1893 the library was made entirely free.

Mr. Lehmann paid a tribute to Mr. Crunden and his work for St. Louis.

San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' L. The Mechanics'-Mercantile Library is now installed in its new (temporary) building at the corner of Grove and Polk streets. This is a one-story structure 60 x 120 feet, simple in form and made attractive by window-boxes filled with bright flowers, and by a garden strip. It cost \$7000, and receives praise from the San Francisco press as a most attractive building. It now has about 10,000 volumes, and is being increased rapidly. The Mechanics' Institute has collected \$87,000 insurance, on a total of \$130,000. Plans for a permanent building, probably on the old site, are being made.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. (49th rpt.—year ending May 1, 1906.) Added 14,255; total 143,212. Issued, home use, 381-818. New cards issued 3777. Receipts, \$49,708.47 (for library, art museum and science museum); expenses \$35,027.78 (salaries \$17,208.12, books \$8485.66, binding \$2107.82, periodicals \$1006.24, printing \$615.31, light and power \$952.48).

Much space is given in the report to the heading "Publicity and use," where there is an account of the methods of this admirably progressive library in making its resources known to its community. The various distributing agencies are noted, among them a new branch opened June, 1905, in the Ferry street settlement.

"The mail sometimes offers a convenient way of reaching readers. Thus post cards headed 'You may be interested in the following book recently added to the library' have been sent from time to time to persons to whom the book was thought likely to appeal; and reminders were mailed to 1300 readers whose cards had stood unused at the library for a long time, with the result that the majority have been resumed. . . .

"The newspapers have published items of library news on an average as often as once a week. But in spite of this, strangers inquiring their way have been known to meet citizens not only ignorant of the location of the library, but unaware of its existence! To reach and inform such persons, a large mailing card has been printed headed with an invitation to use the library, followed by a list of 50 books chosen for their variety and attractiveness, and these cards are being mailed systematically—50 each week—to all persons in the directory not already cardholders, who it is thought may use the library if it is brought directly to their attention. The results of this experiment are awaited with interest.

"But nothing, I am convinced, has been so effective in procuring readers for the better class of books as the descriptions of the current accessions printed each week through the courtesy of the publishers in three daily newspapers. . . .

"Last May the library published a list of its

books on the art of printing and mailed copies to all the printers in the city with a circular asking them to bring the list to the attention of their employees. One firm immediately requested 50 additional copies, and many employees of other houses procured copies at the library. It has been well used. Later a 16-page pamphlet containing the books on botany, ferns, mosses, mushrooms, trees, etc., was printed, and this also has proved very useful, especially to teachers. In the fall a four-page list on Norway and Sweden was issued, partly to take advantage of the general interest excited by their separation, but also to aid clubs studying those countries. A selection of the best titles on Sunday-school organization and teaching was printed and widely distributed to Sunday-school teachers through the different superintendents. One of the most important catalogs issued is a 24-page list of books on engineering and machinery, including gas engines, locomotives, refrigeration, steam turbines, automobiles, metallurgy, and similar subjects. This was supplied to students in the evening trade school at its dispersal, but its general distribution has been reserved till fall. With all these lists an important aim is to make them reach the readers likely to use them."

An extraordinary gain is noted in the issue of books in useful arts—one of 97 per cent.—and it is this side of the work that receives special commendation in a New York *Sun* editorial on this report, Sept. 27, called "What a public library does."

The home delivery of books was not resumed last fall, as the number of subscribers was too small to pay the cost.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. The trustees of the Utica Public Library, in co-operation with the school board, will establish branch libraries in school buildings. The step has been considered by the library trustees for some time and the plan under consideration was made known Sept. 22 in a communication which was sent to the school board.

Chairman DeAngelis, of the school board, stated that the establishment of branch libraries had been considered by the commissioners, and when the repairs and improvements were made at School 18, in Whitesboro street, the locating of a branch library there was considered and a room provided for the installation of books for the people in that section of the city. The arrangement was made at the suggestion of the late John Brandegee, who was one of the library trustees. A room about 25 feet square was provided. It is on the first floor and admirably arranged for the uses to which it will eventually be placed.

Rooms for the use of branch libraries have not been considered in other schools because there has been no extensive rearrangement of school buildings since the branch libraries were decided upon.

The location of libraries in different parts of the city will be considered in the building of new schools in the future.

Wallingford, Ct. Ladies' L. (Rpt. — year ending Oct. 1, 1906; in local press.) Added, 621; total, 8536. Issued, home use, 37,767. New cards issued, 344; total registration, 2054. The library has a branch at Yalesville, which issued for home use 2603 books.

Wapping (Ct.) Memorial L. The library recently built at a cost of \$4000 by Mr. H. W. Sadd, of Wapping, Ct., as a memorial to the Sadd family, one of the first to settle in "Wapping parish," a part of the town of South Windsor, was dedicated on Sept. 19. Addresses were made by Mr. Sadd, the Rev. J. F. Robertson, Miss C. M. Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library; Hon. C. D. Hine, secretary of the State Board of Education, and Geo. S. Godard, state librarian. The library is built of blocks of cement, made in the cellar from sand dug from a hillside near by, is well lighted and spacious, heated by a furnace and well equipped for the needs of the neighborhood for years to come.

The town of South Windsor voted in 1898 to establish and maintain a public library, which was kept in the basement of the Baptist church until lately, when it was moved to a room in the large new school-house. The Wapping Library is a very flourishing and successful branch, receiving books from the main library, which are changed every few months. A Chautauqua circle, which has existed for a long time, has been a most valuable and stimulating influence in creating a desire for a library.

Yale University L., New Haven, Ct. (Rpt. for 1905-1906 — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 15,931; total in various libs. about 475,000. Issued, Linonian and Brothers L., 27,221; University L., 19,896. Receipts about \$50,000.

Pending the completion of the new building, the activities of the year have been directed towards the rearrangement of departments, the extension of catalogs and accession lists, and the general systematizing and centralizing of clerical work. The Linonian and Brothers Library, a selected collection kept at a total of 25,000 v. by annual additions and transfers, has proved of great service to the mass of students who do not require unrestricted access to the large collections. The college newspaper reading room has been moved to Dwight Hall. Several valuable collections have been left, notably that of Rev. Professor George E. Day, that of Theodore Woolsey Heermance, and during the previous year that of Professor Albert S. Wheeler with a generous fund for its maintenance. This report covers the first year in office of the new librarian, John Christopher Schwab. The report for 1904-1905 is also issued simultaneously in separate form.

Gifts and Bequests

Biddeford, Me. A gift of \$1000 toward the permanent fund of the McArthur Free Public Library has been received from Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston.

Flemington, N. J. By the will of the late Dr. William H. Bartles, the town will receive a bequest of \$10,000 to establish a public library.

Hillsdale, Mich. This town is to have a new modern library, the gift of the late C. T. Mitchell.

Kendallville, Ind. Flint & Walling, wind-mill manufacturers, will provide a mechanics' free library for this town.

Lebanon, O. The public library has received \$3500 from William E. Harmon, of New York, of which \$2500 is to be used in the completion of the new Carnegie building and \$1000 is to be expended for books and periodicals.

Oberlin (O.) College. The \$100,000 endowment required by Mr. Carnegie as a condition of his gift of \$125,000 for a library building, made in January, 1905, has been raised by subscription. The largest single gift was that of Dr. C. N. Lyman, of Wadsworth, amounting to \$34,000.

Tolland, Ct. A bequest of \$10,000 is made to the Tolland Library in the will of Ratcliffe Hicks, a native of the town, who died recently at Interlaken, Switzerland.

Warren (Mass.) P. L. The will of Mary G. Hitchcock, of this town, provides that after the death of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hitchcock \$1000 of a trust fund shall go to the Warren Public Library.

Waterbury (Vt.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Horace Fales, a trust fund of \$10,000 is created, for the benefit of the library, to be known as the Horace Fales Fund. The annual income, of about \$500, will be available for the purposes of the library.

Westboro (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Ellen M. B. Winch, of Westboro, the library receives a bequest of \$2000.

Carnegie library gifts

Quincy, Mich. \$10,000 for a public library. At last accounts the offer had not been acted upon, as a similar proposition from a citizen of Coldwater was also under consideration.

Redfield (S. D.) College. \$15,000 for a library building when the general college endowment, at present \$50,000, reaches \$100,000.

Liverpool, England. \$40,000 for a branch library building, the corporation to provide a site.

Librarians

BOSWELL, Miss Jessie P., of the New York State Library School, 1904-06, has been appointed cataloger in the Library of the University of Michigan.

BROWN, Demarchus C., was elected state librarian of Indiana, to succeed W. E. Henry, on Sept. 10. Professor Brown has been connected with Butler College, Irvington, for 30 years, first as a student, then as instructor in Greek, and latterly as librarian. He is a member of the State Board of Charities.

CRUNDEN, Frederick M. Mr. Crunden's many friends will be glad to know that his health has improved sufficiently for him to take the journey to St. Louis. He is at St. Luke's Hospital there. His physicians, unfortunately, are unable to hold out any hope of his immediate betterment.

DANZ, Miss Helen, has been appointed librarian of the Way Library, Perrysburg, O., to succeed the late Mrs. Ann Frederick.

DICKINSON, Asa Don, of the New York State Library School, 1902-03, has been appointed librarian of Union College. Since the fall of 1903 Mr. Dickinson has been an assistant in the Brooklyn Public Library.

FISHER, Rev. Dr. A. N., of Portland Ore., formerly pastor of the Monroe Avenue Methodist Church, Rochester, N. Y., has been elected librarian of the College of Theology at Willamette University.

FISHER, Professor Ray D., son of the preceding, Syracuse University, 1904, has been elected librarian of Willamette University.

FLEISCHNER, Otto, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, was knocked down by a motor-car in Copley Square, on Sept. 29. He was taken at once to the City Hospital, where his injuries were found to be a compound fracture of the right thigh, the fracture of three ribs on the right side, and severe contusions. The last accounts report that he is recovering, and no internal injuries are feared.

GIBSON, Charlotte Chaffee, children's librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., has just published, with Little, Brown & Company, a book for children called "In eastern wonderlands." It is the story of a trip by three children through eastern countries.

HAWKINS, Miss Jean, of the New York State Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed sub-librarian for classification in the New York State Library.

HAZELTINE, Miss Alice L., of the New York State Library School, 1901-2, has resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Library, Oil City, Pa., to become first assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

JENKS, Edwin M., graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1903, has been appointed librarian of the Institute of

Musical Art of the City of New York. Since last January Mr. Jenks has been in charge of the Applied Science Reference Room of Pratt Institute Free Library.

KELLAR, Miss Louise, has been appointed librarian of the Liberty (N. Y.) Public Library, in place of Miss Grace Smith, resigned.

LAMB, Miss Eliza, of the New York State Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed assistant in the catalogue division of the Library of Congress.

LINN, Mrs. Frances Burns, of the New York State Library School, 1903-04, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library, Norwalk, Ohio, and has begun her work as librarian of the Free Library, Santa Barbara, Cal.

McKNIGHT, Herbert, of the New York State Library School, class of 1900, died at the home of his parents in Fairhaven, N. Y., Sept. 9. Mr. McKnight was for three years in charge of the history division of the New York State Library. In 1901 he was appointed assistant in the maps and charts division of the Library of Congress, where he remained until about two years ago, when he became special subscription agent for the F. A. Owen Publishing Company.

SPAFFORD, Miss Martha E., of the New York State Library School, 1902-03, has been engaged for three or four months as special cataloger at the Public Library, Milton, Mass.

WEBB, Edward D., of Cortland, N. Y., died there on Oct. 4. Although Mr. Webb for many years made his home in Rye, N. Y., he had from the beginning of the Franklin Hatch Library served as one of its trustees. Mr. Webb was 88 years of age.

Cataloging and Classification

BLUMHARDT, J. F. Bengali, Oriya and Assamese books. 8+353 p. Lond., 1905. (Great Britain India Office, Library. Catalogue. 1905. v. 2, pt. 4.)

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. Descriptive catalogue of the art collections of Bowdoin College, by Henry Johnson, curator. Ed. 3, rev. and enl. Brunswick, Me., 1906. 100 p.

With illustration showing the Walker Art Building; with index of the artists' names, and a list of photographic reproductions of some of the art works cataloged.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. Catalogue of fiction. (Quarterly; v. 6, no. 3, July, 1906.) 162 p. 8°.

A plainly printed dictionary catalog. For books of short stories, contents are given.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Class list of best books, 1905-1906. Published for the Library Association by

the Library Supply Co., London, Eng. 1906. 70 p. 8°.

This is the first time that this annotated class list of best recent books has been published in book form. The system of book selection has, moreover, been reorganized. A list of the contributors and their respective classes, for which they were responsible, is printed in the front of the book. The time of publication was changed so as to precede the meeting of the Association. As the compilation was therefore hastened, the editors have thought it proper to apologize for their inability thoroughly to adapt their work to the newly developed system.

NEWARK (N. J.). F. P. L. Paintings, bronzes, and other objects of interest in the Free Public Library of Newark. 1906. 22 p. 16°.

A neatly printed little list. It "shows what friends of the library have done for it in this direction and makes the suggestion that others follow their example." But it does not list all the wealth of this library in art objects, for of some 800 numbered items less than a quarter are printed here. A separate catalog of the Howard W. Hayes collection will be published later.

NEW YORK P. L. Books for the blind in the circulating department. 1906. 19 p. 8°.

Classified by the several kinds of type, and with subdivisions showing the wide range of this special literature. Such books as Gidding's "Sociology" and Lockyer's "Primer of astronomy" are available to the sightless.

—Music for the blind. 1906. 7 p. 8°.

VICTORIA (Australia) Public Library, museums, and national gallery. Catalogue of the exhibition of old, rare and curious books, manuscripts, autographs, etc., held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Public Library of Victoria, 1856-1906. Melbourne, Victoria Public Library, 1906. 58 p. 8°.

Bibliography

ALASKA: GEOLOGY. Martin, G. C. The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska. Washington, 1905. 64+11 p. (U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin no. 250.) Bibliography (4 p.).

AMERICAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. Blair, M. G. An index to American history and biography for seventh and eighth grades. Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, 1906. 39 p. 12°. (Special reading list 11.)

APPENDICITIS. Sprengel, Otto. Literaturverzeichnis [über appendicitis.] (In Billroth,

[C. A. T.], M.D., and others, ed. *Deutsche chirurgie*. 1906, v. 46 d, pref. p. 9-117.)

APPLES. Beach, S. A. Authorities consulted in preparing the work on apples in New York. (In N. Y. [State] Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual report, 1905, v. 22, pt. 2, pref. p. 17-20.)

ARCHITECTURE. The Quarterly Bulletin of the American Institute of Architects for July, 1906, v. 7, no. 2, contains an index of literature from the publications and periodicals on architecture and allied subjects from April 1, 1906, to July 1, 1906. This index is classified, and in it are listed nine articles on libraries.

BIRKBECK, MORRIS. Smith, C. Wesley. Morris Birkbeck and the English settlement in Edwards county, Illinois, founded by . . . Birkbeck and George Flower, 1817-18: a contribution toward a bibliography.

This was printed with a reprint of "An appeal to the people of Illinois on the question of a convention," by . . . Birkbeck, Shawneetown, 1823, and occupies p. 21-33 of the pamphlet.

BOYS. Bowne, J. T. Classified bibliography of boy life and organized work with boys. N. Y., International Committee of Y. M. C. A., 1906. 39 p. 8°.

Reprinted from *Association Boys*, August 1906, with index. The list contains some 450 titles, 50 of which are from books, the rest from periodicals.

CEPHALOPODS. Ruedeman, Rudolf. Structure of some primitive cephalopods. (In N. Y. [State] Museum Bulletin, 1905, no. 80, p. 296-341.) Bibliography (2 p.).

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study for the year 1905. (In *Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1906, p. 374-397.)

The usual annotations and author index are given to this valuable annual bibliography. 305 titles are listed.

COPEPODA. Williams, Leonard Worcester. Notes on marine copepoda of Rhode Island. (In *American Naturalist*, September, 1906, p. 639-660.)

Bibliography (3 p.), some of the titles dating as far back as 1776.

DICKENS, CHARLES. Editions of Dickens's works. (In Connecticut P. L. Committee Monthly Book List, August, no. 16, p. 18-19.)

Careful notes describe 17 editions.

EDUCATION. Wyer, J. I., jr., and Leonard, Mabel E. Bibliography of education for

1905; reprinted from the *Educational Review*, September-October, 1906. 89 p. 8°.

The seventh annual summary of educational literature; it contains 665 titles. Twenty-two books are selected as books that should be in every educational library. There are many and full annotations.

ENTOMOLOGY. Folsom, J. W. Entomology, with special reference to its biological and economic aspects. Phil., 1906. 7+485 p. 8°.

Bibliography p. 409-466.

—Needham, J. G. May flies and midges of New York. Albany, 1905. 352 p. 8°.

(N. Y. State Museum Bulletin no. 86; Entomology 23.)

Bibliography (6 p.).

GREAT BRITAIN: GEOLOGY. Great Britain Geological survey. List of memoirs, maps, sections, etc., published by the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom and the Museum of Practical Geology. Lond., 1905. 116 p. 8°.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING. Springfield City Library. Hunting and trapping. (*In* Bulletin, August-September, p. 361-362.)

IRON AND STEEL. Stoughton, Bradley. Books on iron and steel. (*In* Iles, George, Inventors at work.) N. Y., Doubleday, 1906. p. 176-179.

A carefully annotated list, giving 14 titles. The annotations, which are real "evaluations," carry weight, as coming from the Adjunct Professor of Metallurgy, Columbia University.

JAPAN. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Japan. Part 2, Conclusion. (*In* New York Public Library Bulletin, September, 1906. p. 439-477.)

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Smith, W: H., jr. A priced Lincoln bibliography. N. Y., privately published, 1906. 3+70 p. 8°.

About 1200 items, with the prices at which they have been sold, usually at auction.

LYCOSURA. Thallon, Ida Carleton. The date of Damophon of Messena. (*In* American Journal of Archaeology, second series, July-September, 1906. p. 302-329.)

This article is followed by a classified bibliography of Lycosura and the excavations made there.

NEW YORK STATE: GEOLOGY. Woodworth, J. B. Ancient water levels of the Champlain and Hudson valleys. (*In* N. Y. [State]

Museum, bulletin no. 84. Geology 8, 1905. p. [65]-265.)

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RAILWAY RATE REGULATION. Newark Free Public Library. Railway rate regulation; a few of the best and latest books on the subject. Newark, N. J., Free Public Library, 1906. 4 p. 8°.

An annotated list of nine books and five magazine articles.

RETINA. Weyssse, Arthur W., and Burgess, Waldo S. Retina. (*In* American Naturalist, September, 1906. p. 611-637.)

Bibliography (3 p.). A considerable number of the titles are German.

ROD, ÉDOUARD. Roz, Firmin. Edouard Rod; biographie critique. Paris, E. Sansot, 1906. 69 p. 18½cm.

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ROUSSILLON, France. Vidal, P. [A. A.], and Calmette, J. [L. A.]. Bibliographie roussillonnaise. Perpignan, Impr. de C. Latrobe, 1906. 558 p. 22½cm.

SCOTT, Sir Walter. Editions of Scott's novels. (*In* Connecticut P. L. committee Monthly Book List, July, no. 15. p. 20.) Fourteen editions are described.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. Internationales Institut fuer Sozial-Bibliographie.

This institution, founded in 1905, proposes to issue a monthly bulletin aggregating in the year some 6000 to 8000 titles of books and some 12,000 to 15,000 magazine articles, speeches, etc. These titles will appear in German, French, and English, those published in other languages being provided with German translation. Arrangements have been made for co-operation with the chief countries of Europe and America, and a prospectus has been issued, with instructions to correspondents. The central bureau is in Berlin, W. 50, Spichernstrasse 17.

—Kritische blaetter fuer die gesamten sozialwissenschaften; bibliographisch-kritisches zentralorgan; hrsg. von Dr. Hermann Beck . . . in verbindung mit Dr. Hanns Dorn . . . und Dr. Othmar Spann. Dresden, O. V. Boehmert.

A monthly begun in January, 1905.

SOMERSETSHIRE. Humphreys, A. L. Somersetshire parishes: a handbook of historical reference to all places in the county. London, 1905-[06.] 15+855+[2] p.

Issued in eight parts.

STUPIDITY. Terman, Lewis M. Genius and

the Library Supply Co., London, Eng. 1906. 70 p. 8°.

This is the first time that this annotated class list of best recent books has been published in book form. The system of book selection has, moreover, been reorganized. A list of the contributors and their respective classes, for which they were responsible, is printed in the front of the book. The time of publication was changed so as to precede the meeting of the Association. As the compilation was therefore hastened, the editors have thought it proper to apologize for their inability thoroughly to adapt their work to the newly developed system.

NEWARK (*N. J.*) F. P. L. Paintings, bronzes, and other objects of interest in the Free Public Library of Newark. 1906. 22 p. 16°.

A neatly printed little list. It "shows what friends of the library have done for it in this direction and makes the suggestion that others follow their example." But it does not list all the wealth of this library in art objects, for of some 800 numbered items less than a quarter are printed here. A separate catalog of the Howard W. Hayes collection will be published later.

NEW YORK P. L. Books for the blind in the circulating department. 1906. 19 p. 8°.

Classified by the several kinds of type, and with subdivisions showing the wide range of this special literature. Such books as Gidding's "Sociology" and Lockyer's "Primer of astronomy" are available to the sightless.

—Music for the blind. 1906. 7 p. 8°.

VICTORIA (*Australia*) Public Library, museums, and national gallery. Catalogue of the exhibition of old, rare and curious books, manuscripts, autographs, etc., held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Public Library of Victoria, 1856-1906. Melbourne, Victoria Public Library, 1906. 58 p. 8°.

Bibliography

ALASKA: GEOLOGY. Martin, G. C. The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska. Washington, 1905. 64+11 p. (U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin no. 250.) Bibliography (4 p.).

AMERICAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. Blair, M. G. An index to American history and biography for seventh and eighth grades. Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, 1906. 39 p. 12°. (Special reading list II.)

APPENDICITIS. Sprengel, Otto. Literaturverzeichnis [über appendicitis.] (*In* Billroth,

[C. A. T.], M.D., and others, ed. *Deutsche chirurgie*. 1906, v. 46 d, pref. p. 9-117.)

APPLES. Beach, S. A. Authorities consulted in preparing the work on apples in New York. (*In* N. Y. [State] Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual report, 1905, v. 22, pt. 2, pref. p. 17-20.)

ARCHITECTURE. The Quarterly Bulletin of the American Institute of Architects for July, 1906, v. 7, no. 2, contains an index of literature from the publications and periodicals on architecture and allied subjects from April 1, 1906, to July 1, 1906. This index is classified, and in it are listed nine articles on libraries.

BIRKBECK, Morris. Smith, C: Wesley. Morris Birkbeck and the English settlement in Edwards county, Illinois, founded by . . . Birkbeck and George Flower, 1817-18: a contribution toward a bibliography.

This was printed with a reprint of "An appeal to the people of Illinois on the question of a convention," by . . . Birkbeck, Shawneetown, 1823, and occupies p. 21-33 of the pamphlet.

BOYS. Bowne, J. T. Classified bibliography of boy life and organized work with boys. N. Y., International Committee of Y. M. C. A., 1906. 39 p. 8°.

Reprinted from *Association Boys*, August 1906, with index. The list contains some 450 titles, 50 of which are from books, the rest from periodicals.

CEPHALOPODS. Ruedeman, Rudolf. Structure of some primitive cephalopods. (*In* N. Y. [State] Museum Bulletin, 1905, no. 80, p. 296-341.) Bibliography (2 p.).

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study for the year 1905. (*In* *Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1906, p. 374-397.)

The usual annotations and author index are given to this valuable annual bibliography. 305 titles are listed.

COPEPODA. Williams, Leonard Worcester. Notes on marine copepoda of Rhode Island. (*In* *American Naturalist*, September, 1906, p. 639-660.)

Bibliography (3 p.), some of the titles dating as far back as 1776.

DICKENS, Charles. Editions of Dickens's works. (*In* Connecticut P. L. Committee Monthly Book List, August, no. 16, p. 18-19.)

Careful notes describe 17 editions.

EDUCATION. Wyer, J. I., jr., and Leonard, Mabel E. Bibliography of education for

1905; reprinted from the *Educational Review*, September-October, 1906. 89 p. 8°.

The seventh annual summary of educational literature; it contains 665 titles. Twenty-two books are selected as books that should be in every educational library. There are many and full annotations.

ENTOMOLOGY. Folsom, J. W. Entomology, with special reference to its biological and economic aspects. Phil., 1906. 7+485 p. 8°.

Bibliography p. 409-466.

—Needham, J. G. May flies and midges of New York. Albany, 1905. 352 p. 8°.

(N. Y. State Museum Bulletin no. 86; Entomology 23.)

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—Kritische blaetter fuer die gesamten sozial-wissenschaften; bibliographisch-kritisches zentralorgan; hrsg. von Dr. Hermann Beck . . . in verbindung mit Dr. Hanns Dorn . . . und Dr. Othmar Spann. Dresden, O. V. Boehmert.

A monthly begun in January, 1905.

SOMERSETSHIRE. Humphreys, A. L. Somersetshire parishes: a handbook of historical reference to all places in the county. London, 1905-[06.] 15+855+[2] p.

Issued in eight parts.

STUPIDITY. Terman, Lewis M. Genius and

stupidity: a study of some of the intellectual processes of seven bright and seven stupid boys. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1906. p. 307-373.)

Bibliography 23 titles.

TECHNICAL BOOKS. Providence Public Library. Books for workmen in the three leading industries of Providence: textiles, jewelry and silversmithing, foundry and machine shop work. Providence, Public Library, 1906. 26 p. 16°.

A valuable classified list, with brief annotations.

—Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education—Committee on Technical Books. Descriptive list of technical books. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., [1906.] 64 p. 8°.

This is a revision and enlargement of the list published by this society in 1903. It now contains nearly 500 works, an increase of rather more than one-half. The increase in the section on "Steam and gas engineering" is especially noticeable, while architecture remains practically unchanged, having been well represented in the list of 1903. The additions to the list are nearly all in the line of practical and standard works, and fewer elementary books are included than many libraries will probably wish. The list also still fails to include any considerable number of books specifically relating to the various manufacturing industries.

The list of technical periodicals recommended has been enlarged and now includes the proceedings of several engineering societies. The alphabetic arrangement of these periodicals and also of the table of contents of the list is a commendable improvement.

The list bears no date, and gives neither edition nor date of publication for the books included. This is a grave defect in a list of a class where books are being constantly revised and superseded. An author index would add much to its value.

TEETH. Burnham, William H. The hygiene of the teeth. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1906. p. 293-306.)

This article refers especially to the hygiene of the teeth of school children.

Bibliography, 18 titles.

WATER. Hoyt, J. C., and Wood, Mrs. B. D. Index to the hydrographic progress reports of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1888 to 1903. Washington, 1905. 253+3 p. 8°. (U. S. Geological Survey, Water supply and irrigation paper, no. 119.) Bibliography (4 p.).

WATER-SUPPLY. Forbes, U. A., and Ashford, W. H. R. Our waterways: a history of inland navigation considered as a branch of water conservancy. London, 1906. 15+366 p. 8°.

List of authorities cited, p. 317-321; chronological list of Acts of Parliament relating to rivers, p. 308-312.

WILDE, OSCAR. Sherard, R. H. The life of Oscar Wilde. N. Y., Mitchell Kennerley, 1906. 16+470 p. 8°.

Bibliography (14 p.).

Notes and Queries

CONTINUOUS PAGINATION OF READING MATTER AND ADVERTISING.—It is called to my attention that most of the English periodicals are beginning to carry on the pagination of the text to the advertisements, so that the librarian is confronted with the difficulty either of binding up a large number of pages which are practically repeated each week, or to have volumes on the shelves in which many pages are missing. Can we not as librarians make some united protest against this practice? I have no doubt that the librarians of all English speaking countries will join in objecting to this recent innovation of the publishers.

WILLIAM BEER,

Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

TIME LIMIT FOR BOOKS FOR HOME USE.—We should like to know what libraries, especially large ones, now lend books for four weeks, to be returned without renewal, in place of the two weeks' privilege with renewal.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,

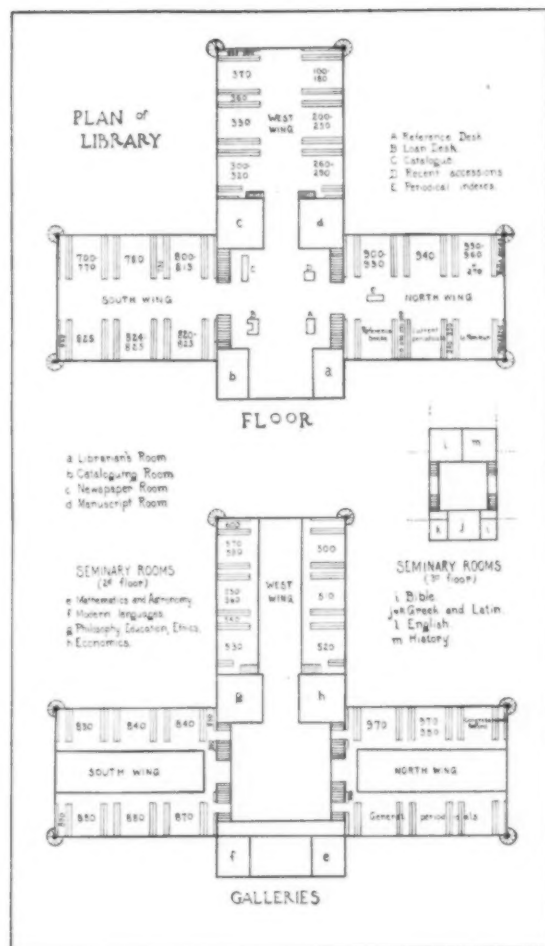
Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES: SOUVENIR VOLUME.—The Chicago Bureau of Statistics has for distribution the souvenir volume recently published for the League of American Municipalities. This contains, among other matter, a review of Chicago's administrative history, 1837-1906, by Hugo S. Grosser; a history of Chicago's seal, by Dr. C. J. Cigrand; a history of the league, by J. MacVicar; full-page portraits of former mayors; and a new map of the city. Libraries desiring one or more copies of this volume may obtain the same by sending 25 cents (in stamps) per copy, to cover postage and packing, to Hugo S. Grosser, city statistician, City Hall, Chicago.

"A THOUSAND OF THE BEST NOVELS."—In your notice of "A thousand best novels" in the September LIBRARY JOURNAL you gave the price of five cents per copy. This is an error, as it costs to cents for a single copy by mail. Will you kindly correct this in the October number of the JOURNAL?

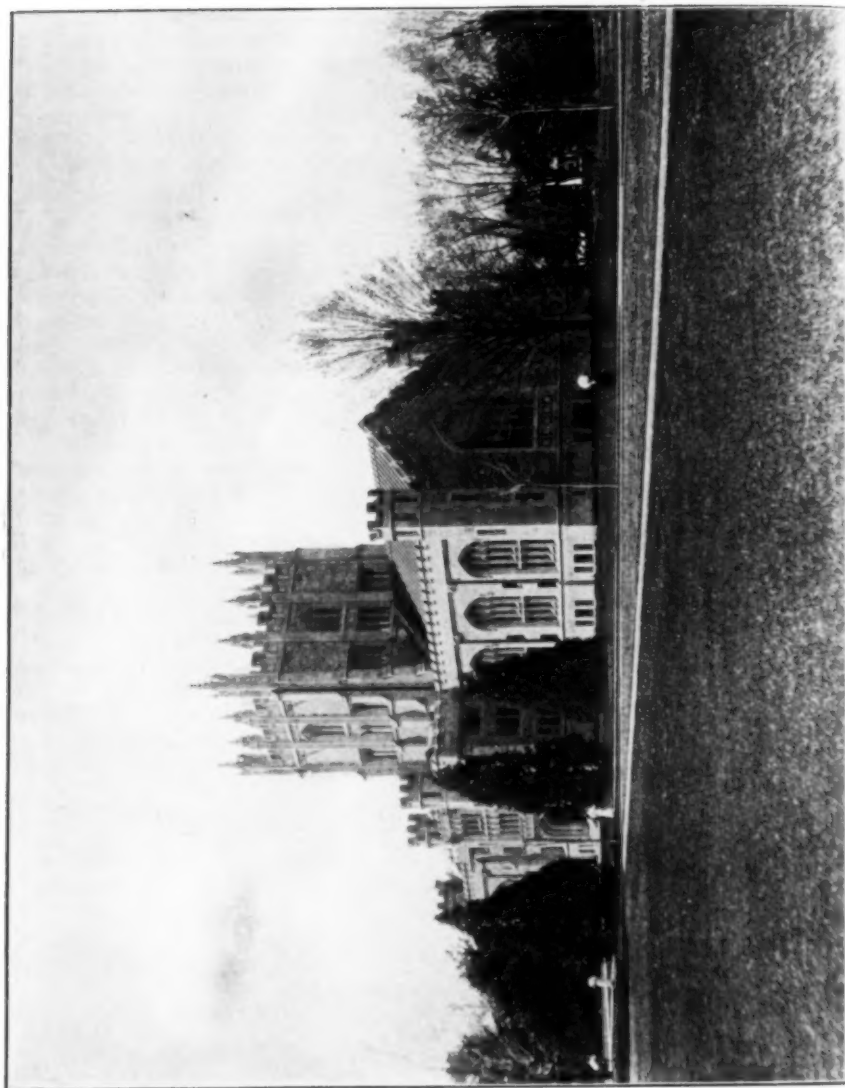
BEATRICE WINNER,

Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.



DIAGRAMS OF FREDERICK FERRIS THOMPSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY — VASSAR COLLEGE *

[*The diagrams given in place of floor plans are from the *Handbook of the Library* and were intended primarily as a guide to the location of the books. Three interior views as well as views of the exterior are given in *Architecture*, September, 1905.]



THE FREDERICK FERRIS THOMPSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY—VASSAR COLLEGE

